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7 October 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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7 October 1985

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BAGIROV, AZERBAIJAN CP OFFICIALS MEET MILITARY STUDENTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jul 85 p 1

[AzerINFORM Article: "Augmenting the Feat of Arms of the Soviet People"]

[Excerpts] The heroic profession of a defender of the Soviet Fatherland is enjoying a growing popularity among the youth of Azerbaijan. Each year more and more of our fellow countrymen are replenishing the officer corps of the legendary USSR Armed Forces and are becoming able commanders. During the year of the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory, a new, large group of youths from the republic's various cities and rayons have decided to throw in their lot forever with the army and navy. About four hundred of them have already been enrolled through competitive admittance to the country's higher military educational institutions.

Warm farewell speeches to future officers, and the instructions of the communists and all the workers of Azerbaijan to be worthy heirs of the feat of arms of the Soviet people, were heard at a meeting of the republic's party and soviet aktiv with the young students, which was held on 24 July in the Club imeni Dzerzhinskiy.

K. A. Khalilov, the chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the meeting with an introductory speech.

An honorary presidium including the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee was elected with great enthusiasm.

Major General A. A. Kasimov, the military commander of the Azerbaijan SSR, informed them about the course of the selection and of the direction of youth for entrance into the country's military institutions.

The first-year students talked excitedly about a significant event in their life. They expressed heartfelt gratitude to their native Communist Party and government for the fatherly concern about youth, and they attested that they are justifying it with excellent studying and that they will persistently master military science in order to become a worthy reinforcement of the officer ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

K. M. Bagirov, the first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, he warmly and heartily congratulated the students a great and memorable even in their life--the entrance into military institutions which is the first step on the noble road to the Soviet officer corps. "We share sincere joy," said comrade Bagirov, "and convey words of heartfelt congratulations to your parents, teachers and mentors, to the veterans of war and labor, to the military instructors of educational institutions and to the officers of military registration and enlistment offices, and to everyone who did so much for the realization of your cherished dreams."

"The path to an officer's rank is not simple and not easy. The honorable officer service, which is the great trust of the homeland, requires all-around, deep knowledge, courage and heroism, and boundless devotion to the Soviet people and Communist Party and to the ideals of communism."

"You will pass through many trials before you become able commanders and teachers of Soviet fighters. But these difficulties, undoubtedly, are surmountable. With you will be solicitous, experienced commanders and political workers, instructors and older comrades who are prepared to support you in a difficult moment. Remember the responsibility which the republic's workers are placing on you as their envoys to the officer corps of the Soviet Armed Forces."

On behalf of the party organization and of all workers of Azerbaijan, K. M. Bagirov expressed his confidence that the students are warranting the trust that has been shown to them, and that they will master tirelessly the science to conquer and proceed confidently to the heights of knowledge, and are fulfilling with honor the instructions of the party and homeland to perform vigilantly the honorable watch and to preserve reliably the security of the Soviet Fatherland and peace on earth; and he wished the youth great success in their studies, robust health and personal happiness.

Comrades G. A. Gasanov, S. Ch. Kasumova, I. A. Mamedov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, L. Kh. Rasulova, G. Sh. Efendiyev, and the heads of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee departments S. M. Guseynov and R. D. Mamedov were present at the meeting.

12810

CSO: 1830/761

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MOLDAVIA'S GROSSU INTERVIEWED ON WORK STYLE

PM190943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[Undated interview with S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, by correspondent B. Yevladov in Kishinev: "Style of Work and Result"--first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The main task put forward at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum consists in achieving a substantial acceleration of sociopolitical development. Ways of achieving this goal have also been defined: At the center of all work must be placed the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, management and planning and structural and investment policy must be restructured, organization and discipline must be enhanced everywhere, and the style of activity must be fundamentally improved.

To implement these requirements persistent, purposeful work must be performed. How is it being developed by the Moldavian party organizations? What are the problems on which they are focusing attention, what are they doing to greet fittingly the 27th CPSU Congress? S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Republic's Communist Party Central Committee, describes this in a talk with a PRAVDA correspondent.

[Yevladov] The need persistently to improve the style and methods of work acquires special importance today. The well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report also directed attention toward this aspect of the matter. Semen Kuzmich, I should like to know how you see the reserves for this improvement?

[Grossu] In discussing ways of resolving new tasks at the recent plenums and meeting of the republican party organization aktiv, we have endeavored to fundamentally alter the very approach toward assessing the state of affairs. An in-depth economic analysis, the revelation of growth reserves, and a clear definition of practical measures are being given priority.

The transfer of the entire economy to an intensification footing has become a key problem now. Today achievements cannot be judged merely by comparing them with the previous level of production or even with the projected pace of development. For instance, as a whole Moldavia's industry has ensured that

the 5-year plan targets in 1981-1984 were surpassed for important indicators like increasing the gross social production and the national income, the production of commodity output, and the raising of labor productivity. Many articles have now been produced over and above the plan for the first 6 months of the year. That is undeniably good. But life does not stand still. It forces us to check what has been done against our potential and against increasing demands.

In assessing results on the basis of these criteria we can clearly see that there have been blunders and direct miscalculations. Because of this in many cases of the growth of production output is ensured at the cost of high material, manpower, and monetary expenditure and unproductive expenses and losses are allowed. For instance, the development of our light industry cannot satisfy us. Over one-third of this sector's enterprises failed to cope with the plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for the growth of the volumes of commodity output. The proper rhythm has not been ensured even now. Analyzing the reasons for the disruptions, the Communist Party Central Committee bureau concluded that in addition to a number of objective reasons the incorrect style of leadership of the sector has delayed development. The efforts of the ministry's workers are concentrated on patching up holes and filling in breaches. Little attention has been paid to questions of scientific-technical progress and the long overdue modernization of enterprises. Yet almost two-thirds of mechanized flowlines in enterprises under the ministry's jurisdiction are in need of replacement.

Important changes have also taken place in the development of the republic's agriculture. The productivity of the fields, stockraising complexes, and units has increased. But something else must also be admitted: What has been done still does not accord with the food program. The trouble is that so far we have many kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and interfarm associations and enterprises which lag behind the leading ones and are marking time. And the reason is always the same--the inability of some leaders to change the nature of their work, to grasp the opportunities opened up by science and by the achievements of production innovators.

To accelerate scientific-technical progress a comprehensive program has been elaborated in the republic geared to the period 1986-2000 and the updating of fixed production capital is being developed. As an example I can cite the "Tochlitmash" production association. Its output--automated machinery and lines equipped with industrial robots--is equal to the best world models. The synthetic leather and industrial rubber articles combine is rapidly building up its capacities by means of modernization and is assimilating new output. The successes of these enterprises' collectives are promoted by their persistence, broad scientific erudition, party principledness, and ability to work with people--everything which makes up the basis of the style of the activity of their leaders, A. Bolshakov and S. Kulchitskiy.

But matters are not proceeding well everywhere. Inertia, and conservatism are also encountered, including in the top echelons of leadership. Last year over half the ministries and departments failed to fulfill the set targets for new

equipment. The biggest lag was allowed by the Kolkhozes Council, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Communications, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, and the Moldavian Agrarian Industrial Association for the Production of Oil Essences and Perfume Cosmetics.

In drafting and implementing plans for socioeconomic development and the improvement of labor productivity, the role of science must be considerably increased. In the republic it is represented by a large detachment of research institutions, including 300 doctors of sciences and 4,000 candidates of sciences. In recent years some institutes have obtained important results in the field of fundamental and applied research. But we still often have to encounter trivial subject matter, alienation from living practice, and cases of innovations being used too slowly. The party committees must now look more deeply into the work of scientific institutions and give more assistance to the consolidation of their links with practice.

A specific "science-technology-production" system is taking shape in our agroindustrial complex. Some 11 large-scale scientific-production associations have been created like the "Zarya," which has assumed responsibility for supplying farms with top pedigree livestock, and the "Gibrid" and "Selektsiya" which have taken charge of work to introduce progressive methods in arable farming. We are trying to make better use of their experience.

[Yevladov] As is well known, production of output but also an improvement in its quality. And that is connected with the improvement of technology, particularly with what is called the human factor—people's attitude toward matters, their qualifications, methods of management, and work style.

[Grossu] Yes, the quality of output can be described as a mirror reflecting the state of affairs, the standard of organizational and educational work in the labor collective. The number of enterprises which can be proud of their brand name is increasing in our republic. But it is essential to accelerate and expand this tendency. Yet what is happening? At present in the republic only 54 percent of certified output is produced with the seal of quality.

The improvement of quality is a compulsory requirement. But this must not be sought at any cost. It is important at the same time to make as rational use as possible of all resources and to struggle for economy and thrift. Yet a number of enterprises and even whole sectors are allowing big losses. Last year over half the electricity overspent in the republic was accounted for by eight enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. There are instances of this kind to this day. The Moldavian Potrebsoyuz, State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, and Ministry of Local Industry are only feebly bringing local raw material into economic circulation.

To overcome this attitude it is necessary to achieve changes in economic incentives and to ensure that in all cases preference is given to those who produce excellent output and in the most rational way. In other words, cadres

must be directed toward breaking up everything obsolete, mastering truly economical thinking, and learning to work not for the interim result but the end result, when volume indicators are assessed in relation to qualitative indicators. Of course, all this is complicated. A package of measures will be needed, including restructuring in the economic education system and the persistent improvement of the style of work with a view not to the effect "on paper" but the real effect.

[Yevlador] But the "paper-shuffling style" is still alive. What are you doing to counter the attraction toward "paper-shuffling methods" of leadership and the supplanting and duplication of state and economic organs by some party committees?

[Grossu] The republic's party committees have recently stepped up control over the solution of key problems and are allowing this duplication less frequently and have reduced the flow of paper. It is also characteristic that the number of various appeals to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee on economic questions has been halved.

The emphasis is on a truly party approach toward assessing the state of affairs in labor collectives and the implementation of projected economic and social development plans. For instance, take the Yedinetskiy party raykom. It has paid special attention to work with farm primary party organization secretaries, to rendering them specific aid in improving educational work among rural workers and using autonomous financing and the team contract. At the same time exactingness toward cadres has been stepped up.

Fundamental changes for the better can also be traced in the example of a number of other rayons. But far from all. This obliges the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee sections and bureau to make a deeper analysis of the state of affairs locally and, without restricting themselves to indicating shortcomings, to render specific aid to party committees and organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on our report particularly noted flaws in the style of work connected with the unwieldy apparatus of a number of the republic's ministries and departments. Here too definite advances have been made. Last year 68 structural subdivisions were eliminated in the republic's economy and 5,200 management jobs were done away with. We will be more active in continuing what has been begun with a consideration for the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) Plenums and the results of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

[Yevlador] The improvement of the style and methods of work depends directly on the selection, placement, and education of cadres. A special Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum has been devoted to this question. What is being done to enhance the leaders' responsibility, professionalism, and initiative?

[Grossu] A staff of mostly well trained, politically mature cadres devoted to their business has been formed in the republic. Right now 98.7 percent of leading workers have higher and incomplete higher education and 17.6 percent have higher party education in addition to special education. In particular every other party gorkom and raykom secretary has had this training.

This, of course, helps to resolve complex economic and cultural building tasks. But new demands are being put forward all the time. The corresponding changes are needed in the entire system of the selection, training, and promotion of cadres and the monitoring of their activity. We must use cadres to step up our influence on scientific and technical progress.

Professionalism, that feature characteristic of a Leninist work style, is acquiring increasing significance. It is particularly necessary now when resolving urgent questions of socioeconomic development. For that reason the composition of elected organs must be strengthened during the report and election campaign.

The CPSU Central Committee has directed us to increase the exactingness shown toward cadres. Certain leaders have had to be given a strick warning and others removed from their posts.

Events in Glodyanskiy Rayon are instructive. For a number of years certain farm leaders there permitted overreporting and abuse of official position. However, their actions did not receive a principled assessment either from primary party organizations or the party raykom. Sometimes rayon leaders have even tried to protect discredited managers. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau was forced to relieve D. Chebotar of his duties as first secretary of Glodyanskiy party raykom. The raykom second secretary, rayispolkom chairman, and a number of other workers were also dismissed. The rayon party organization's leadership has now been strenghtened and measures are being taken to instill order.

The situation has also been rectified elsewhere. Certain leaders of republic ministries and departments have been removed from office for failing to ensure their assigned area of work. V. Vyshku, former deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, has been expelled from the party for abuse of official position for mercenary motives.

We see the reasons prompting us to resort to such measures in shortcomings tolerated in cadres work. Sometimes there have been attempts to shield leaders from the need to answer to communists and the collective instead of putting those leaders right in time. As a result the disease has spread deep. Now every communist, be he a rank and file member or a leader, is accountable for his conduct and his work first of all to the primary party organization. Prompt and principled criticism also helps improve matters and retain cadres by enabling them to rectify the situation.

The time demands intensive, creative work from party organizations. And we must pursue more resolutely the party line of increasing cadres' responsibility for their assigned task. This will increase the persistence of the republic's party organizations in implementing the party's decisions and promote specific deeds in ensuring a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN CP CC ADOPTS NEW MANAGEMENT METHODS

AU301926 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1715 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a number of issues concerning party control over economic and cultural construction.

In compliance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the widest dissemination of new management methods and increasing their influence on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted an appropriate decision.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms have been requested to ensure that new management methods are adopted in practice, and to increase the interest of labor collectives in the final results of their work, while proceeding from the CPSU Central Committee directives to the effect that the indexes of accelerating scientific-technical progress should become an organic part of all chapters of the state plan which is its base.

As of 1986, the system of measures to improve the economic mechanism, a system that has proved itself in the economic experiment, will be extended to all production associations and enterprises under the Light Ministry, Meat and Dairy Industry, and Local Industry, of the Communications and Consumer Services Industries, and under the Ukrainian Main Administration of Internal Waters Pisciculture. The training of cadres will be organized for associations and enterprises which switch over to the new management conditions.

The Central Committee has fixed concrete measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the further development of the material-technical base of trade and public catering in the 12th 5-year period and a longer term. Capital investments and material resources for these purposes will be increased. Concrete tasks have been specified to expand the network of stores, public catering enterprises open for all, as well as dining rooms at production enterprises, higher and secondary special educational institutions, and general-education schools. The material-technical base of retail trade will be strengthened, and an additional network of distributing freezers, general warehouses, and

factories for the production of half-finished products will be built. The comprehensive inter-branch programs for rationalizing state and cooperative trade will be further developed to increase the effectiveness of the existing trade and public catering enterprises. The implementation of the planned measures will make it possible to improve the quality and efficiency of services.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the state of and further improvements in book publishing in the Ukrainian SSR, and the development and consolidation of its material-technical base. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers directives, measures have been outlined to more fully provide the republic's population with sociopolitical publications, belles lettres, and above all children's literature, as well as reference materials; to meet the needs in textbooks in accordance with the requirements of the reform of the general-education and the vocational schools; and to improve the issuing of publications dedicated to problems concerning accelerated scientific-technical progress in the basic branches of the republic's national economy. The Ukrainian Gosplan, State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and other departments have been instructed to improve publishing and to further develop its material-technical base.

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7 October 1985

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN AKTIV DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

PM061316 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 85 Rmng Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Equal to the Demands of the Time"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 31 Aug--A concrete action program aimed at further developing Turkmenistan's industry and improving its structure, increasing production efficiency, and introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress has been outlined by participants in the meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv held in Ashkhabad today.

The meeting noted that there has been a considerable increase in social production and national income in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan thanks to an increase in communists' activeness and the strengthening of discipline and order. The power, gas, and chemical industries are developing at a high rate. The capital-labor ratio has increased and the levels of mechanization and automation of production has risen.

At the same time, the meeting participants noted, the standard of work by party, soviet, and economic organs still does not fully meet the tasks put forward by the party. The comprehensive solution of questions of intensifying social production and of achieving the right proportions in the development of economic sectors is still not being ensured everywhere, the dissipation of capital investments is continuing, and resources are not being fully used. Some enterprises are continuing to produce obsolete goods.

It was emphasized in particular that the continued increase in the growth rate of industrial production must be achieved by creating sectors which determine scientific and technical progress and the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. The need was indicated to improve output quality and the management and structure of industry and involve all labor resources as much as possible in social production. Party committees and soviet, trade union, and economic organizations in the republic are instructed to direct all organizational work toward fundamentally improving matters in capital construction and raising the level of its industrialization.

The meeting was addressed by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/847

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP DISCUSSES ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN, TASKS

Second Secretary Konovalov's Address

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Aug 85 p 2

[AzerINFORM report on meetings of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee held on 12 August 1985 devoted to reports and elections campaign in party organization]

[Excerpts] In the course of the reports and elections, we must make a comprehensive analysis of the work of the commission for the control of the activity of the administration in order to significantly enliven their work in the future and make them competent organs of the primary party organizations. The Baku Party Gorkom and the corresponding party raykoms will have to take concrete measures in regard to strengthening the staffs of the party bureaus of the ministries and departments. The Central Committee of the Communist Party expects from these party organs in the system of administration more intense and--the main thing--active work, a decisive increase in the demand on communists in executive positions to implement the policy of the CPSU. The comrades know that literally the other day an audit of the work of the republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry was completed by a brigade of the CPSU Central Committee. Serious shortcomings were revealed in the work of the enterprises within its jurisdiction, the ministry apparatus itself and its collegium. Moreover, the inertia and unscrupulousness of the primary party organization is being looked at. The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party will make a proper assessment of the work of the communists of the ministry and its executive personnel. Unfortunately, the level of the work of the party organization is low not only in this ministry.

In analyzing the state of intra-party life, we must call attention to the placing of communists, including in low production links. To date there are over 11,000 brigades in the republic without a single communist party member.

The most important task of organizational party work is the increase of the vanguard role of communists. The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demanded the increase in the demand of every party member in regard to his attitude to public duty and the execution of party decisions. Accordingly, exacting discussions must be held in the party organizations concerning how every communist observes the statute requirements and whether he sets an example in his work, everyday and public life. We must act in such a way as to ensure that

in the party groups, the shop and primary party organizations, literally every member and candidate member of the party is given an assessment.

It is necessary to persistently strengthen the practice of the reports of communists in the primary party organizations, in other words, a distinctive certification of communists. This work will actively assist the realization of the policy of the party in regard to creating order everywhere and in everything.

Having noted that it is necessary for the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, and the primary party organizations to develop and implement additional measures aimed at the decisive and persistent struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, to give it a more aggressive character, and to regard the overcoming of drunkenness as a party-wide and nation-wide task, the speaker underscored the necessity for party organizations to make stricter demands on communists, and above all workers in executive positions, who are abusing alcohol.

At meetings and conferences resolute talk must be conducted about strengthening the struggle against negative phenomena, such as the embezzlement of socialist property, waste, additions, etc. In a number of organizations, a situation of complacency and placidity has been created, there is a manifestation of a lack of desire to bring questions to a head, to bring order, and there is an absence of a high measure of exactingness toward economic managers and elected party organs. You see, even in the organizations where facts of embezzlement, waste and additions were brought to light, the work of the party committees was acknowledged as "satisfactory". Not always do the party organizations of the organs protecting the law function at the requisite level. It must be added that in the accounting and election meetings of the party all communists should take part and that the rank-and-file members of the party and the lower party aktiv should be given the platform of the meeting extensively. Precisely then, as the entire experience of the party indicates, will the opinions of the party mass and all workers be completely revealed.

The CPSU Central Committee has been given the task of breathing new life in the criticism and self-criticism at party meetings and conferences. In many cases, criticism is conducted in the form of requests and desires or only from above and extremely poorly, and no sound is heard from below. The speeches of some communists are put together with an eye to the administration. Critical remarks aimed at party raykoms and their secretaries are rarely expressed. Thereby party committees withdraw themselves from control from below, on the part of the communists and the broad masses.

Such practice must be radically changed. A situation must be created so that every party member can make full use of his statutory right to introduce proposals and express observations, so that not a single critical speech is side-stepped.

The effectiveness of ideological work must be measured by ideological maturity, labor activeness, discipline and organization of people, by their creative participation in party and state affairs.

We must examine why our propaganda and educational work at times do not attain these goals and do not exert the appropriate influence on people. The closer to the people, the greater the faith in them, the concerns about their interests and spiritual needs. In this lies the essence of the terms "differentiated approach" and "reorganization". It is precisely the attention to the concrete individual which must be at the center of our ideological measures.

It is very important, comrade Konovalov emphasized, to provide daily guidance on the course of the Report and election campaign, to organize the preparation and precise execution of party meetings and conferences. It is necessary to devote special attention to the meetings in the lower party links.

Undoubtedly, the effectiveness of meetings and conferences is determined, first of all, by their content. And it is necessary to call paramount attention to this aspect.

The tone of the meeting and conference must be set by the report. Profound, self-critical reports must be prepared by the elected organs, containing constructive proposals for the improvement of all the work. Important is how one can better study the state of affairs, what experience has been accumulated, what mistakes have been admitted, and due to whose fault failures are occurring. Attention must be directed to how decisions of previous meetings and conferences, critical remarks and proposals of communists are being realized. It is necessary to avoid abstractness, declarative talk, and loud phrases not incumbent on anything or anyone, and to approach the assessment of the activity of elected party organs in a principled fashion.

In short, the party meetings and conferences must show an example of the collective understanding of practice and problems that arise and fundamental, mutual exactingness of communists.

We must approach with special responsibility the formation of the elected party aktiv and the promotion to leadership positions of politically mature communists full of initiative, including women and people who possess a feeling of the new, who are closely linked with the party masses and capable of leading them.

We must more fully take into account the social composition of the party organs, it must correspond to the social composition of the party organization. The elected aktiv of the republic party organization includes more than 80,000 people. A significant part of it is made up of workers who are communists. The practice of electing workers into the composition of the bureaus of the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms of the party has fully justified itself.

The speaker, in this connection, noted that recently there has been a decrease in the proportion of workers and kolkhozniks among the secretaries of primary party organizations in a number of rayons and there is an insufficient number of women, specialists, and representatives of the scientific-technical intelligentsia in the composition of the party organs. It is very important also to guarantee the representation, in these organs and in their leadership, of communists of the various nationalities.

It is necessary to secure the election of party veterans and veterans of labor to membership in the party committees. Their election as delegates to the conferences would also be correct. It is also important for them to take active part in the entire report and election campaign and to speak at meetings and conferences.

We should see to it that everywhere secretaries of Komsomol organizations and administrators of people's control organs and trade union committees are elected to membership in the party committees and party bureaus. This will be conducive to the enhancement of their authority and become a good school of political work.

The reports and elections, comrade Konovalov said in conclusion, are an important event in the life of the party in our country. This entire campaign must take place in an atmosphere of smartness, organization and high regularity.

In short, a great deal of responsible work lies ahead, and it is necessary to carry it out on a high organizational and ideological level.

First Secretary Bagirov Sums Up

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Our conference is concluding its work. And we can say with deep satisfaction that the goals which we set have basically been achieved. We have had a businesslike and useful discussion about what must be done for the preparation and conduct of the reports and elections in the party organizations of the republic on the level of the demands of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks advanced in the speeches of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, M. S. Gorbachev. The special significance of this most important organizational and political campaign consists in the fact that it is taking place at the boundary line of two five-year-plans, during a period of the reorganization of all spheres of our activity, the inspiration and directing principle of which is the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the center of attention of the report and election meetings of the party must be the questions of strengthening the socialist discipline of labor, organization and order. After the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee, quite a lot was done in this direction throughout our republic, but still more lies ahead. The task consists in seeing to it that this work is not weakened but strengthened in every conceivable manner, that it is conducted with the extensive involvement of labor collectives and the public, in close connection with the realization of the measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. You know that the course of the implementation of the decrees of the party and the government in regard to this matter was recently checked by a commission of the CPSU Central Committee. Along with the work that has been performed, it also pointed out important shortcomings. We are troubled by the fact that some party, soviet, trade union, and economic administrators take

the mistaken view that the problem of the struggle against hard drinking is not especially acute for Azerbaijan. But, you see, the point is to put a stop to the use of alcoholic beverages and to completely eliminate hard drinking from the life of our society.

The state of organizational party work must be comprehensively discussed in the report and election meetings and conferences. We must analyze the activity of the party organizations and committees with respect to the improvement of the qualitative composition and the strengthening of the party ranks and the perfection of the control and verification of the implementation of party and government directives. Special attention must be devoted to the reports and elections in the party groups, shop and primary party organizations. We must with high responsibility approach the formation of the elected party aktiv, attain the further improvement of its qualitative composition, and promote the best-trained, politically mature and authoritative comrades to responsible posts. In this matter attentive consideration of the nationality composition of the party organizations must be secured. A firm internationalist line in the work with cadres has always been and remains one of the most important items of the organizational activity of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Women must be put forward more boldly for leadership positions. In 12 gorkoms and raykoms of the party in our republic, we do not have women among the secretaries, including in the Kirovabad Gorkom, in the Bardinskiy, Kakhskiy, Masallinskiy, Lerikskiy, Shemakhinskiy, and a number of other raykoms. In the course of the reports and elections, we should take into account these cases of work underfulfillment, bring women more actively into the affairs of party organizations, and create conditions for their further growth.

It is exceedingly important that, in the course of the reports and elections--from the primary party organizations to the Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan--a thorough, pointed and fundamental discussion take place concerning the responsibility of communists, above all executives, for the strict observance of the Statute of the CPSU, order and discipline, and the overcoming of shortcomings in party, soviet and economic activity. Their role in educational work, the struggle with the antipodes of communist morality and with all negative phenomena must receive objective illumination. This is demanded of us by the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the proposals and conclusions of the speeches of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade M. S. Gorbachev.

In this connection, I would like to note that the party organization of Azerbaijan has accumulated a certain amount of experience in the struggle against shortcomings, the overcoming of negative trends that are incompatible with the moral foundations of our society. The participants of the conference know that, beginning with the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan which took place in August 1969, the Bureau of the Central Committee pursues the general policy aimed at the eradication of all negative manifestations. We have not only exposed shortcomings, mistakes and miscalculations, but have also launched an uncompromising struggle to overcome them. In relation to persons who lost the confidence of the party organizations,

misused their official position, and grossly violated the Leninist norms of the selection and placing of cadres, we had to take decisive organizational measures, up to their exclusion from the ranks of the party.

We note with satisfaction that all of these measures have received and receive the full support of the communists and all the workers of the republic. Questions of the struggle against the misuse of official position for profit purposes, bribery, additions, embezzlement and squandering of socialist property, excessive association with and preferential treatment of persons from one's own district, protectionism and private property tendencies, during this entire period have been at the center of attention of the party organization and the Bureau of the Central Committee. And we have achieved great success; a healthy and business-like moral-psychological atmosphere has been established in the republic. It is precisely as a result of this fundamental party line of the Central Committee that high rates of socio-economic development have been attained. I would like to note with satisfaction that many communists in executive positions, who were subjected to criticism and various punishments, correctly perceived all of this, improved their methods of work and actively joined in the struggle for the realization of the economic and political tasks confronting the republic.

However, unfortunately, we did not succeed in completely eradicating the negative phenomena. Among our cadres there are still people who up to now have not understood that the party policy with respect to the struggle against everything that is obsolete and backward is not a short-term campaign and that we will nowhere and never retreat from it. As practice shows, these people continue to misuse the confidence of the party and the people. We have unmasked them and will unmask them. There is no room for such people in our ranks.

There are also people in the republic who in the recent past were deservedly subjected to party, administrative or criminal proceedings against them for abuses admitted by them. And so, some of them, instead of drawing correct conclusions to wash away the shameful blemish through honest and conscientious labor and again to find the confidence and respect of the workers, are engaged in the dissemination of various sorts of provocative rumors and gossip and write and distribute anonymous letters of a slanderous character. They try to slander the achievements of the republic, the policy of the Central Committee, and thereby to prevent the labor collectives and our cadres from solving the tasks at hand.

Comrades, I would like to declare with all determination: All of these attempts are doomed to failure. We have given and will give a decisive rebuff to all of these manifestations, we will not allow anyone to cast aspersions on honest people, and we will protect the authority of our cadres.

Questions of ideological and political-education work must occupy a large place in the report and election meetings and conferences. We must analyze how the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the recommendations of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Ideological Questions are being realized in practice. Reform in this matter is

going forward, there are changes for the better. However, our propaganda has not yet been delivered completely from cliches and declarative pronouncements. It is necessary to devote the greatest attention to the further strengthening of the business-like nature and concreteness of propaganda and agitation, the development of its aggressive character, the connection with life and the solution of economic and political tasks. We must take concrete measures to improve the utilization of the material base of ideological work, club institutions and sports facilities.

The secretaries and members of the Central Committee, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, are obligated to take the most active part in the preparation and conduct of meetings and conferences, to extend practical assistance to communists at the local level in singling out the main problems and determining the program of further operations. It is very important for all critical remarks and proposals made by communists to be generalized in good time and for effective measures to be taken in accordance with them. The entire course of the report and election campaign must be brought under the strict control of the party committees and it must receive extensive press, radio and television coverage.

I would like to underscore that special responsibility for the conduct of the reports and elections rests with the first secretaries and the chiefs of the organizational departments of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party. They are called upon to become the main organizers, so to speak the soul and heart of this important campaign. From the very first days, all questions connected with the preparation and conduct of party meetings in the party groups, shop and primary party organizations and of party conferences must be under their direct control. They must thoroughly master the state of affairs at the local level, in time notice any deviations from the directions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic, and rectify shortcomings that have been permitted. Only with such an approach to the guidance of the whole course of the reports and elections can the basic goal be attained--to conduct the meetings and conferences in such a manner that they will maximally promote the growth of activeness and initiative of communists, the further intensification of intra-party democracy, and the perfection of the style of work in the masses.

8970

CSO: 1830/820

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES SIX-MONTH PLAN RESULTS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Article from Armenpress: "In the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A meeting of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has examined the results of the implementation of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the Armenian SSR and of the State Budget of the Armenian SSR for the six months of 1985. Reports on these matters were presented by Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan B. Muradyan and the republic's Finance Minister Dzh. Dzhanoyan.

It was noted that the assigned goals were achieved, according to most of the basic indices of the plan for the economic and social development of the republic in the first six months of 1985, thanks to the party's great organizational work and the selfless efforts of the republic's workers directed toward implementation of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and thanks also to directives from deliberations in the CPSU Central Committee concerning acceleration of scientific and technical progress, as well as the well-developed socialist competition to provide a proper reception for the 27th party congress.

The plan for industrial production was fulfilled 102.2 percent, the plan for commodity output 102.9 percent. Industrial production exceeded the plan by 105 million rubles, and sales by 77.4 million rubles. As compared with the same period of last year, production volume grew by 7.2 percent, while the plan called for 5.1 percent growth. Production increased 6.6 percent in the first quarter and 7.6 percent in the second. Labor productivity in industry rose 4.5 percent, while the plan called for 3.7 percent for the year.

Enterprises participating in the economic experiment achieved higher levels; 13.3 percent of the total number of associations and industrial enterprises exceeded the planned production output by 48.8 percent, the commodity output by 50.4 percent and the output of products in the high quality category by 98.9 percent.

The kolkhozes and goskhozes have begun their harvest of agricultural crops. State procurement of cattle and poultry has reached 141.1 percent of the

level called for in the six-month plan, milk 110.2 percent, eggs 112.6 percent and wool 158.8 percent.

Capital investment by the state has contributed 304 million rubles of fixed capital, 238,200 square meters of housing space and general-education schools for 1646 students.

Also at the meeting of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers it was noted that there have been deficiencies and omissions in the work of a number of ministries, departments and sectors of the economy. Nine percent of the production enterprises failed to meet the plan in industrial production, and 8.8 percent in commodity production. These enterprises failed to sell 30.9 million rubles' worth of production and failed to produce 27.3 million rubles' worth.

Capital investment in reconstruction and technical equipment of operating enterprises amounted to 102.6 million rubles, or 40.9 percent of the limit set for the year. Capital investment by the state for construction of production facilities and preschool institutions for children fell short.

Not fulfilled was the plan to introduce extremely important new technical measures, including the adoption and introduction of advanced technology and the mechanization of production processes, basic indicators of the technical level of production and of the products that are turned out.

The state's income for the first six months amounted to 103.5 percent of the planned figure in the State Budget of the Armenian SSR. State revenues from all basic sources reached the planned levels.

Expenditures came to 92.5 percent of the planned figures in the State Budget of the Armenian SSR.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers ordered ministers and heads of departments and also heads of national-level associations, enterprises and organizations located in the territory of the republic to analyze carefully the causes of the lags in carrying out the planned tasks and, guided by the decisions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Buro of the Armenian CP Central Committee concerning the results of the performance of the economy in the first six months of this year, to develop and implement a set of measures for the mobilization of available resources to eliminate the performance deficiencies as quickly as possible.

These purposes require making up in the second six months for the shortcomings permitted since the beginning of the year in meeting the targets for production and delivery of products, application of scientific achievements, capital construction, growth in labor productivity and reduction of production costs; strengthening the economy campaign, assuring the efficient and effective use of fuel, raw materials, supplies and labor and financial resources; eliminating without fail losses and unproductive expenditures; and applying on a broad scale the experience accumulated by the leading

enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and production teams in achieving high end results.

In light of the exceptional importance of the directives developed at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee concerning questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, it is essential to implement measures aimed at full reconstruction and technical reequipping of operating enterprises, prompt replacement of productive assets and application of scientific and technical achievements.

The Ministries of Agriculture, of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, of the Food Industry and of Procurement, the State Committee on the Forestry Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets of people's deputies and the rayon agroindustrial associations must take measures to eliminate the shortcomings that were permitted in the six months in the individual farms' implementation of the plans for the production and state purchases of agricultural products and direct the resources of the collectives toward the unconditional fulfillment of accepted obligations by all the rayons of the republic. As promptly as possible the harvest of agricultural crops must be completed, with losses and spoilage reduced to a minimum. Measures must be implemented at a high level to maintain livestock on pasture, to fatten young cattle and to make efficient use of concentrated feeds allocated from state reserves. Measures must be taken by each farm to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for procurement of hay, haylage, silage, and other feeds. The production and procurement of feeds must be kept at the center of attention, and livestock barns and farm and shop equipment for wintering of cattle must be prepared on time.

The Ministries of Agriculture, of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, of the Food Industry and of Trade and also Aykoop are asked to establish supplementary goals for 1985 for the sale to the public of fruits and berries and fruit and berry juices and for the production and delivery to trading organizations of jams, fruit pastes and other food products made from by-products of the wine-making industry. The organization of the sale of fruit and vegetable products to the public must be improved everywhere. The sale of fresh fruits, grapes and vegetables must be increased significantly.

The Ministries of Industrial Construction and of Rural Construction, the Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work, the heads of other organizations and ministries and purchasing departments must as quickly as possible implement measures to provide new facilities with material and labor resources, equipment, special materials and all items needed for their functioning, so as to bring them into operation on schedule and in certain cases ahead of schedule.

The Ministry of Motor Transport is obliged to take effective and purposeful measures to improve the work of the urban transportation system in Yerevan and other cities of the republic and to carry out without fail and completely the plan for passenger bus transportation.

The Ministry of Trade, the management of Aykoop and other ministries dealing with retail goods turnover must develop and implement supplementary measures to fulfill the plan for retail goods turnover and must achieve full acquisition and sale of market allocations of food and nonfood commodities.

Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers F. Sarkisyan spoke at the meeting.

12490

CSO: 1830/811

7 October 1985

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP CC CHIDES MINISTRIES ON LACK OF MECHANIZATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee adopted a resolution on the problems of party, council and economic organs in increasing the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes on livestock farms and complexes of the republic.

In recent years large complexes for dairy production, raising and feeding of beef cattle, sheep and swine complexes, poultry plants and other units equipped with modern mechanized equipment, have been built and put into service. A broad program of reconstruction of old farms has been established. Considerable capital investment has been directed toward the development and strengthening of the material and technological basis of livestock and poultry production. Now, 33 percent of beef cattle, 30 percent of swine and 53 percent of poultry are contained in comprehensively mechanized locations. The level of mechanization in milking has reached 39 percent, in cattle feeding--41 percent, in cleaning the installations--58 percent, and dispensing water--54 percent.

At the same time, in questions of mechanizing labor-intensive processes on farms and complexes and the technological servicing of equipment there are a number of serious inadequacies. The level of mechanized labor on farms remains significantly below the union average. Agricultural ministries and departments, party committees and soviets of the rayon agro-industrial association are not devoting sufficient attention to this most important sector of operation. Active measures have not been adopted by them for realization of the Plenum decision of the Communist Party Central Committee of Azerbaijan, established in March 1982, in the section on technological re-equipping of current units used in livestock and feedlot production and increasing the level of mechanization and automation of technological processes. As a result the labor productivity of cattle breeding is growing slowly, and there continue to be high levels of wasted labor and equipment per product unit.

There is an extremely low level of comprehensive mechanization of beef cattle producers among the farms of Nakhichevan ASSR--Belokanskiy, Apsheronkiy, Divichinskiy, Imishlinskiy, Kasum-Ismailovski, Kubinskiy, Mir-Bashirski, Tauzski and other rayons. Meanwhile, the insignificant volume of operations specified by the plan to mechanize and electrify farms in these and other rayons is being systematically weakened.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making and their local organizations are unsatisfactorily engaged in questions of mechanizing cattle production and introducing new technics and progressive technology. In a number of rayons comprehensively mechanized showcase farms and experimental schools have not been created. In the majority of the envisioned technological farms, procuring a quantity of livestock for milkmaids, herders and other farm workers is not ensured, which leads to great waste in labor per unit of production and reduces the effectiveness of mechanized equipment.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have not taken measures to ensure farms reserve electric power. It is clear that the independent sources of reserve power supply available to the farms are inadequate.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making have unsatisfactorily carried out the function of the customer. Half of the construction of livestock units included in the plan in the last year were not supplied with the plan design documentation in a timely fashion.

The oblast party committees, the city party committees and the rayon party committees--primary party organizations--have insufficiently rallied communists for the struggle with present inadequacies in the mechanization of livestock production and have not presented the necessary demands to farm leadership for effective use of farm equipment.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has acknowledged that the work of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture toward the mechanization of livestock farms and complexes has been unsatisfactory. The serious inadequacies in the mechanization of the technological processes at farms and complexes were indicated to the following: Minister of Agriculture, Comrade M. G. Askerov; Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Comrade T. Kh. Orudzhev; Chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, Comrade M. M. Ashurov and Chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Comrade Kh. G. Kerimov. It was demanded that they take extreme measures to eliminate them.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Main Administration for Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction, the oblast party committees, the city party committees, the rayon party committees and the council of agro-industrial associations were ordered to develop concrete measures to assure reaching by 1990 a level of comprehensive mechanization of 50 percent in beef cattle farms, 65 percent in swine production, and 75 percent in poultry production.

The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are charged to study the questions of broadening the networks of specialized departments of the republic production association "Azershivtekhobsluzhivaniye" and after a three-month period to submit their proposals to the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan SSR for examination.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture together with the State Committee on Professional and Technological Education are ordered to take supplementary measures to train milking machine operators, metal craftsmen and mechanics for livestock farms and machinists for feeding farms and plants, and to organize ongoing courses for increasing their qualifications.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Central Statistical Administration of the republic are obligated to introduce the necessary order in accountability and responsibility for mechanizing production processes in livestock production.

12318

CSO: 1830/809

AZERBAIJAN PARTY, SOVIET AKTIV MEETS WITH STUDENTS

GF021718 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] During the current symbolic days, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, thousands of higher school students--both boys and girls--from Azerbaijan, Moscow, Leningrad, and other Soviet cities are taking a step toward an independent life. In accordance with a beautiful tradition, the party and soviet aktiv held a joint meeting in the decorated Lenin's Palace on 29 August with student representatives from the republic's higher and secondary specialized education schools and vocational and technical training institutions, members of educational courses, and professors and lecturers, and representatives of Azerbaijan who are studying in higher schools in the other parts of the Soviet Union. The convocation was dedicated to the start of the new academic year. Red placards on the walls of the meeting hall depicted slogans thanking the party and Soviet Government for their concern for the young generation of the Soviet homeland and pledging loyalty to Lenin's bequests and the work of the party and the people.

Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Svetlana Kasumova, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Vasiliy Kononov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Isay Mamedov, Fuad Musayev, Gasan Seidov, Kurban Khalilov, Gasan Gasanov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, Dzhangir Muslim-Zade, and Lidiya Rasulova; and Dadash Asanov, Alish Lemberanskiy, Musa Mamedov, Ayaz Mutalibov, and Georgiy Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and party, war, and work veterans, leading production workers, scholars and cultural officials, professors and teachers of educational institutions, and representatives of students sat in the chairmanship council of the meeting. Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, opened the convocation. In a high spirit, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected as an honorary member of the chairmanship council.

Kurban Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Azerbaijan SSR, briefed the meeting on the results of the entrance examinations for the republic's higher and secondary specialized education schools. He said more than 21,500 boys and girls will be admitted into the higher schools. More than 12,000 of them will follow the day courses.

Students from various higher schools, leading workers, and teachers addressed the convocation. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, also addressed the meeting.

CSO: 1831/430

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KASSR PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] INFORMATION REPORT on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

On 27 August 1985 the 17th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, First Secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, "On the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization in the Successful Fulfillment of the Economic Plan for 1985 and the Socialist Obligations, a Worthy Reception of the 27th CPSU Congress".

The following took part in the discussion: V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanay Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; M.R. Sagdiyev, first secretary of the Kokchetav Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of the North Kazakhstan Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Turgay Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Pavlodar Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; A.G. Korkin, first secretary of the Karaganda Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of the Dzhambul Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; A.V. Milkin, first secretary of the East Kazakhstan Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Ye.N. Auyel'byekov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; G.D. Shcherbakova, molder at the Semipalatinsk meat-packing plant; M.G. Motoriko, minister of agriculture of the Kazakh SSR; A. Arziyev, first secretary of the Uigur party raykom of Alma-Ata Oblast; A.M. Yegorov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; S.M. Maulenkulov, director of the Achisay polymetallic plant of Chimkent Oblast.

The plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo that the communists, all the workers of the republic will mark the final year of the 5-year plan with shock work and will appropriately meet the 27th CPSI Congress.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Kazakhstan passed a resolution, which appears in the press, on the issue discussed.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN PARTY AKTIV HOLDS MEETING

GF171709 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Republic's Party Aktiv held a meeting today with the participation of the workers of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykom of the party; chairmen of the executive committees; directors of the cultural departments of the oblasts, gorkoms, and the soviets of the people deputies; leaders of the party organizations, ministries, and departments; [word indistinct] large-scale associations; enterprises; kolokhozes; sovkhozes; first secretaries of the obkoms, gorkoms, and rakoms of the party; chairmen of the oblasts, gorkoms, and rakoms of the party; chairmen of the oblasts, cities, and the rayons [words indistinct]; responsible workers of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet; [word indistinct]; Turkmen construction; Komsomol Central Committee; and representatives of the press and mass information propaganda.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee delivered [a] speech on the tasks of the party, soviet, econ.my, and the social organizations of the Republic for fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee on measures for improving [word indistinct]

Begdzhannov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad City Soviet Executive Committee; (Muradov), director of the Mechanical Department of the factory named after Lenin; First secretary [name indistinct] Mamiliyev, minister of the TuSSR Ministry of Culture made speeches.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee delivered the final speech.

Comrades Annaorazov, Boyko, Karriyev, Mishchenko, Mollayeva, Niyazov, Rachkov and Shmidt, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the meeting of the Aktiv. Comrades Ishankuliyeva and Khar'kov, candidate members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee also participated in the meeting .

Corresponding resolutions were made on the questions discussed.

CSO: 1830/832

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZSSR: PEOPLES CONTROL ORGANS CRITICIZED IN AGHDAM RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1200-word report by the AzSSR Peoples Control Committee in which the organizational work of the Aghdam Rayon peoples control organs is strongly criticized. Stressing that all peoples control accounting meetings must be concluded by the end of May, it is noted that "a number of serious shortcomings are being permitted in the preparation and issuance of accountings by groups and posts in Aghdam Rayon. The Aghdam Rayon Peoples Control Committee has not guaranteed the presence of activism and principle in the analysis of the economic activity of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, construction, administrations and organizations in all these meetings, nor has it critically evaluated the work of every peoples controller. Not all workers participate at some of the meetings. Representatives of collectives are not widely drawn into discussions of reports. In a number of cases, meetings hear only the report of peoples controllers, but the resources and possibilities for strengthening controls are not examined." Peoples controllers are advised not only to criticize mistakes and shortcomings, but also to look for ways to eliminate them.

GEORGIAN PROCURATOR DIES AT 48

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jul 85 carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement of the death of Anzor Mikhailovich Barabadze, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet, and Procurator for Georgia. The Georgian Central Committee, Presidium and Council of Ministers expressed their deep regret at the sudden death and offered condolences to the family of the deceased.

CSO: 1830/840

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH BURO RAPS POWER MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 21 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word report entitled "In the Central Committee Buro of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan" on a regular session of the Buro which examined the work of the republican Ministry of Power and Electrification in preparing the energy industry for uninterrupted work in the fall-winter 1985-86 season.

It was noted that, although the ministry is conducting repair and reconstruction work, creating the necessary reserves of fuel, certain measures are not being taken, work plans are not being fulfilled and the time needed to repair equipment is too long.

It was noted that insufficient attention is being paid to the progress of certain work and to the improvement of labor organization; an active socialist competition has not been developed; the role of primary party and trade union organizations in the above issues is not increasing sufficiently.

The management and departments of the ministry do not play an adequate role in the process of preparing for the winter season, according to the Buro.

The Buro directed the attention of the KaSSR Minister of Power and Electrification, V.T. Kazachkov, and the Ministry's boards to the serious shortcomings and directed them to eliminate the same.

Other issues were also discussed.

CSO: 1830/842

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES DISCUSSED--The secretaries of the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party held a meeting at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee center. Comrade Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech on the actual question of the ideological, and organizational work facing the party organizations of the republic, in line with the higher demands of the (?June) 1983 and April 1985 plenums of the CPSU on the ideological (?guarantee) of the fulfillment of the national economy [word indistinct], and the social pledges of 1985 11th 5-year plan. Comrade Popova, administrator of the Administrative Organs Department of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and [name indistinct], deputy chief of the propaganda and agitation department of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee participated in the meeting. [Text] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Aug 85]

KAZAKHSTAN AKTIV CONFERENCE--Questions concerning the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on measures to improve the use of club establishments and sport buildings were reviewed today at a conference of the republican party-economic aktiv of Kazakhstan. Postive experience has been accumulated in the republic in raising the levels of work of culture and sport establishments. Culture and sport complexes are firmly coming into existence. New rites and traditions are being asserted. The centralization of the library network is virtually completed. However, as was noted in the report and in the speeches, as a whole the contents, forms, and methods of cultural-educational and physical-sanitary work do not yet fully meet demands. The participants in the conference pointed out ways to remove shortcomings. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 85]

CSO: 1830/832

SOCIAL ISSUES

DEPUTY MINISTER ON CUTTING ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

LD291230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with A. M. Belichenko, USSR deputy minister of the food industry, by correspondent V. Tolstov under the rubric "Authoritative Sources": "Stopping the Vodka Production Line"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Food Industry Ministry has decided to halt production at most spirit and liqueur vodka plants. Some will close, the rest will switch to the production of various foodstuffs. Our correspondent talked with A. M. Belichenko, USSR deputy minister of the food industry, about the program for the future production of both soft and alcoholic drinks.

[Tolstov] Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, can you tell us what the current situation is regarding the production of alcoholic drinks in the country?

[Belichenko] In the 3 months since the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree stipulating measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism production of alcoholic drinks at our enterprises has been severely curtailed. This applies above all to vodka and low-grade wine, but not only them. In accordance with trade requisitions, production of champagne, natural grape wines, and beer have been cut. If you take the situation as a whole, the curtailment of alcoholic drinks production is ahead of the schedule envisaged by the government resolution. Although, as you recall, it was not intended to start reducing production until next year and the restrictions only applied to vodka and low-grade fortified and fruit and berry wines. The plan was to stop producing the latter by 1988, but the use of apple juice for wine has been banned already, this season. If this grade of wine is still on sale, it is last year's product.

[Tolstov] At this point I will interrupt the interview to present an idea. The worrying thing is not the lines in the wine departments, not the meager range of bottled drinks, but the feeling that has been created that the problem of drunkenness can be solved in a matter of months simply by stopping production and closing wine stores. It is not that simple. Trade has cut its orders for champagne and beer but increased them for perfumes. Inveterate drunkards have switched from port and vodka to perfumery products and industrial liquids containing alcohol. Doctors are concerned--cases of poisoning have increased dramatically.

There are still too few soft drinks on sale. The shortage is particularly felt in southern and resort cities. What plans does the USSR Food Industry Ministry have in this connection?

[Belichenko] We have worked out a big program to increase soft drinks production. This year the production plan is 357 million dekaliters; in 5 years' time we will be producing nearly 1 billion dekaliters per annum.

The quality of the drinks is guaranteed by the fact that they will be made from ready-made concentrates, which rules out any deviation from the standard. On the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, in Crimea, and in the Baltic republics it is planned to organize production of refreshing drinks using ready-made syrups and sell them through the Pepsico firm's network of stalls. Muscovites and visitors to the capital will be familiar with this form of production and sale of drinks--Fanta is sold in that way on Moscow streets. This program will be implemented within the framework of cooperation with Pepsico. Mineral water production will increase in Siberia, the Far East, and the Caucasus.

[Tolstov] As we know, it is possible to produce nonalcoholic wine and beer. Is it not possible to organize production of such drinks, bearing in mind that many people value them for their unique taste and not for their intoxicating effect?

[Belichenko] Production of nonalcoholic wine has already started in Georgia, and a batch of low-alcohol champagne has been produced in Moldavia. This is how it is done: First the traditional drinks are made, then vacuum techniques are used to remove the alcohol. The method has promise, but it has not been perfected yet. Some of the substances responsible for the taste and the aroma evaporate together with the alcohol. But the technology is being improved and nonalcoholic wine and beer will appear in stores in the future. Installations for the production of these drinks are also being purchased abroad. The first will start operating at a winery in Moldavia.

As for low-alcohol beer, the technology has been developed and production has started at the Moscow brewery. The alcohol content of this beer is so small that it is no "stronger" than kvass.

CSO: 1800/471

7 October 1985

SOCIOLOGY

OVCHINNIKOV EXPLAINS SOBRIETY SOCIETY AIMS

LD081411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0640 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpts] We have asked Academician Ovchinnikov, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the All-Union Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to tell us about the atmosphere in which the society is being set up and about the first results of the measures adopted in our country against drunkenness and alcoholism:

Over the past few months the flow of letters to central party, state and public bodies, to newspapers and periodicals has increased considerably. These letters contain concrete proposals concerning the organization of all anti-alcohol work.

Dozens of new sobriety clubs and sobriety associations are springing up at the initiative of the working people. They are currently operating in more than 40 oblasts, krays and republics of the country. It should be emphasized that it is very important to avoid a race for immediate results, a race to get a resounding figure reflecting the mass numbers of members in our society, for this is what I here have in mind. The nucleus of the society should be made up of people whose way of thinking consists in an uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. If workers and collective farmers who enjoy authority among, and support from the working masses are widely represented within the society, then this will be right and correct. They should be capable of making the masses follow their example. We do have such people and there are many such people in our country. They should make up the aktiv of the new society.

The new society will, in the main, have adult people as members. It is, however, very important to direct the society's work toward the idea of sobriety taking room among adolescents, the young people; that is to say, toward preventing drunkenness. It is known that adolescents who drink become alcoholics approximately two to three times faster than is the case with adults. As far as the youth milieu is concerned, it is our task to deprive drunkenness of a kind of romantic aura attendant upon it. This aura does exist, you know and it is our task to expose its social danger for the coming generations.

Teachers and doctors ought, therefore, to become the most active members of the new society. Their readiness to be teetotal, to propagate sobriety is their inalienable professional duty. The All-Union Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety should become an active helper of the Communist Party in resolving these tasks. Mass public organizations are called upon to facilitate the work aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and at developing extensively the anti-alcohol movement in the country.

I would say that the following are the main aims of the all-union society:

1. To unite, in the purposeful struggle for sobriety, the wide masses of the Soviet people, workers, collective farmers, employees, the intelligentsia, women, young people, retired people--that is to say all those who support a complete eradication of the use of alcoholic drinks and of the antisocial phenomena arising therefrom.
2. To carry out an active, preventive anti-alcohol work at enterprises, organizations, establishments, schools, vocational-technical educational establishments, secondary, special and higher educational establishments, in culture and leisure centers where local inhabitants live, in hostels and with families, individual work with inhabitants who have a weakness for drinking.
3. To form anti-alcohol public opinion in the country. To carry out an offensive propaganda against alcohol verbally and in print; to educate the masses; vividly and convincingly to expose the harm alcohol does to people's health, the future generations, its negative influence on all aspects of social and private life: the economy, consumer services, moral cast of mind and consciousness of people, the stability of the family and the upbringing of children, adolescents and young people.

It is important to counteract resolutely any propaganda of alcohol and the customs attendant on its consumption. It is important to counteract the penetration of such propaganda into the repertoire of theaters, cinemas, TV and radio broadcasts, folk ensembles and into works of art.

The society will have a duty to facilitate intensification of social control over a strict observance of legislative acts aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, eradicating the manufacture of home-distilled vodka and speculation involving spirits, putting a halt to the violations of trading regulations pertaining to spirits.

A great deal must be done to help those who organize leisure activities for working people; leisure activities that are sensible and rich in content, particularly as far as the young people are concerned.

The society can and should facilitate the inculcation among people of a constant desire for cultural enrichment, moral improvement, an interest in the achievements of science and technology, sport, tourism, collective horticultural activities.

The society's organizations should put forward initiatives aimed at developing and introducing new alcohol-free customs and rituals. It seems to me that the society should base and develop its work on the foundation of creative initiative, independence and spontaneous action of its members, in close contact with trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations, state and cooperative bodies, labor workforces, creative unions, scientific establishments, organizations of health protection, popular education, culture, sports and tourism.

It is envisaged that all USSR citizens who have reached 18 years of age can become members of the All-Union Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety, if by their worthy conduct in society and in their private lives they set an example of how to abstain from spirits.

It is true that individual proposals were made during the working out of the draft, to the effect that the society should also have collective members. We have not lent our support to these proposals, as collective membership, generally speaking, would give birth to lack of responsibility and indifference, to a bureaucratic approach to the implementation of the society's aims.

Such chasing after mass membership in name only, would do us nothing but harm. The society and its local organizations will only have high authority and respect if the belief in the effectiveness of the struggle that is getting underway becomes stronger and stronger, when each and every member of the society begins to set an example of abstaining from spirits, of waging an active struggle for sobriety among his comrades.

Well, certain other proposals failed to attract support, too: in particular, one such proposal that children from 14 years of age should be accepted as society's members. The society's organizations ought to carry out relevant work in schools and among children--but to involve children as members of the society was, in our view, not expedient.

It is important to emphasize that acceptance as members of the society is on a voluntary basis, through general meetings of the primary organizations at enterprises, construction sites, collective farms, establishments, educational establishments or other organizations, or through the general meetings of workshop or faculty organizations, of clubs and circles of society, on the basis of an application that has been forwarded.

It is thought that the structure of the All-Union Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety will be based on the territorial-production principles. Its basis will be made up of primary organizations set up in work-places, educational establishments and domicile of the society's members.

The structure of the society's primary organizations can comprise workshop, faculty, brigade and other organizations, social sobriety clubs operating within cultural and educational establishments.

It has been decided to commence the process of organizing the society with the staging of an All-Union Founding Conference. Taking part in it will be

the organizations to be represented within the society, co-founding bodies and other public organizations, ministries and departments, representatives of labor workforces, ideological establishments, mass media, social sobriety clubs. The conference is to examine the practical tasks of the society and of its local organizations, to elect the central leadership bodies, to pass the charter of our society, to define the deadlines and procedures for the setting up of primary rayon, town, oblast and kray organizations, of republican societies of struggle for sobriety.

CSO: 1800/468

SOCIAL ISSUES

DESCRIPTION OF WORK-REHABILITATION HOSPITAL FOR ALCOHOLICS

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 15, Aug 85 (signed to press 12 Jul 85) pp 32-34

/Article by A. Grischchenkov entitled: "Healing Through Labor"/

/Excerpts/ In 1980 Hospital No 17 specializing in narcology was opened under the sponsorship of the Moscow auto plant imeni I. A. Likhachev. It was designated for the treatment of those suffering from alcoholism in the conditions of the workforce of a large industrial enterprise.

A lot of people have gathered in the corridor. They are sitting quietly and hardly converse with one another. They were all brought here by one misfortune: the life of their kith and kin is in danger. And the name of this misfortune is chronic alcoholism. The visitors have weary faces, but their looks are full of faith. They have all come to the waiting room of the chief narcologist of the capital, E. S. Drozdov.

Dozens of people, dozens of shattered lives pass before E. S. Drozdov every day. Some come here themselves, having somehow overcome false shame, but more often kith and kin come, apparently having exhausted all possibilities of personal influence.

After the reception was over we met again with E. S. Drozdov in his free time. He talked about the methods of treatment and led us around the offices and laboratories.

The hospital has good resources: there are diagnostic laboratories equipped with the most modern apparatus and instruments with the aid of which it is possible to determine the degree of illness and follow the process of recuperation. The patients come from all regions of the city. They are people of various ages and professions. They are sent by the regional narcological dispensaries.

The hospital has a strict regime. A patient who violates the established order or refuses to work is transferred to a therapeutic labor center, where compulsory treatment lasts for two years. The hospital staff members try to bring the patient out of a serious condition as quickly as possible and send him to the production line, where the influence of the collective is strong and strict discipline prevails. Only in such a situation where

there is a complete break from alcohol do the ruptured relationships between the personality and society begin to be mended and the lost mutual understanding with those around one is reestablished.

The most important thing without a doubt, however, is healing through work. The thing is that those who misuse spirits gradually lose their eagerness to work and as a consequence quit working altogether and partially or wholly lose their basic work habits. Many of the patients in the hospital, for example, have not worked for a year or more.

"We have a large number of medical compounds that are capable of stopping a person's attraction to alcoholic beverages and causing an aversion to alcohol," the head doctor said. "We make wide use of existing drugs that have proved beneficial and are conducting a search for new and even more effective remedies."

Skillfully combining medical treatment with work therapy it is possible to achieve very good results. Alcoholism is curable, this is indicated by all the experience of the Moscow narcological physicians and their colleagues in other cities. There is a need for people generally to stop using alcoholic beverages, which bring nothing but harm. For this it is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance for drunkenness everywhere and to raise people in the spirit of soberness.

It is important to wrest the drinker out of the circle of habits and predilections dictated by alcohol and to turn him towards a worthwhile, working, collective life.

Passage of the patient through a course of work therapy promotes this.

The Likhacev auto plant has good old labor traditions. And for treating those suffering from chronic alcoholism this is a not insignificant factor. A collective like this makes high demands on everyone and helps people to rethink the past and believe in the future.

The system of work therapy in the shops of the plant has been worked out precisely. The patients accompanied by medical personnel of the hospital are sent to the workplace on busses. Representatives of the administration meet them and take them to their places of work. A positive role is played by the fact that the enterprise takes account of the specialty of each patient and his skill level. For example people with the specialties of lathe operator, milling machine operator and machinest-tool man with a rating not lower than four are sent to the tool shop.

The basic purpose and result of undergoing the course of work therapy directly in the production workforce is the social rehabilitation of the person suffering from alcoholism. They are actively drawn into the labor process and thanks to the influence of the healthy working atmosphere they attain a correct social orientation. People's working habits are gradually reestablished, and the desire to work appears. In the personnel department at ZIL they cited figures showing that 15 percent of the patients stayed at the plant after the course of treatment.

Isolation, medication and work constitute an effective method of curing alcoholism. Of course the patient who is completely isolated from alcohol at first feels uncomfortable in his new conditions and has a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing situation. Therefore the physicians strive to have the patient adapt as quickly as possible both in the hospital and in the place where he is supposed to work. Here the workers come to the aid of the narcologists. They help the patients to enter into the rhythm of work at the plant and do not let them weaken or lag.

The instructor for work therapy monitors the progress of the patients through the course of work treatment. He assigns the patients by professional specialities and keeps track of how they cope with their work. If the productivity of labor falls for some reason the instructor works out special measures and introduces them. He also maintains constant liaison between the plant subunit and the narcological section and conducts indoctrination among the patients.

"Does not the presence of such a contingent have a negative effect on labor discipline in the shops and brigades and does it not "erode" the healthy core?" I asked the representatives of the administration and the instructors for work therapy.

"On the contrary!" they responded energetically. "Their bitter fates serve as a kind of warning to everyone, in the sense that the workers see what drunkenness can lead to and what long and persistent work must be done to bring someone suffering from alcoholism back to normal. Young people who lightheartedly down a shot after the shift begin to think seriously about the problem of drunkenness."

After half a year of treatment the patient not only restores his lost health but gains a concept of a full-valued life.

During the treatment of the patients a lot of time is allocated for psychotherapy and the rational utilization of leisure time. The most important thing in the view of the physicians is to reach the consciousness of the patient and find in him the good that has not been "eaten away" by alcohol. These can be interests, attachments, everything that is in a position to outweigh the fatal tendency towards alcohol. Physicians direct the attention of the patient to the variety of events going on around him and to how many interesting things await him after his day at work.

In the decrees of the party and government on measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism a number of strict administrative measures for combatting these harmful phenomena are listed. At the same time the necessity is noted to strengthen mass political work at enterprises, in institutions and at places of residence and to improve the organization of the leisure time of the workers. What is involved here is the intelligent utilization of free time and the expansion of the network of stadiums, playing fields and clubs for various interest groups. All this exists at

ZIL and is used fully. Already during the course of treatment an effort is made to acquaint the patients with culture and spiritual values. A branch of the ZIL House of Culture, for example, is preparing a cycle of medico-educational plays. Professional actors recruited especially for this project are working on their realization. The first play of the cycle, "The Champion" has already been presented and well received. Excursions and meetings with interesting people are also being arranged. The patients are encouraged to participate in amateur artistic endeavors. All these measures develop proper behavior in the patients, instill healthy aesthetic tastes and make them sociable. Psychiatrists specializing in narcology converse with the patients. The thing is that when they have finished the treatment the patients will return again to the customary situation, and the aim of these conversations is to make them psychologically resistant to the stressful situations that previously led them into the abyss of drunkenness.

The many years of experience in the collaboration between the medical workers and the production collective in the name of man and the successes achieved in this cause are convincing: the evil can be conquered and eradicated.

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12893

CSO: 1800/426

SOCIAL ISSUES

KI SSR: REGIONAL SEMINAR VIEWS MEDIA ROLE IN ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 p 3

[Article from Kirgiz News Agency: "Atheist Propaganda and the Tasks of the Press"]

[Excerpts] On 26 June the plenary session of the regional seminar of the journalists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan was held in Frunze. The topic of the seminar was "The Socialist Way of Life and Atheist Education." Taking part in this work were prominent scholars and sociologists; officials of the press, radio and television; officials from party, trade union and Komsomol organs; and representatives of scientific and educational institutions and Creative Unions.

The opening address at the plenary session was given by A.K. Karypkulov, secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Dzh. Dzh. Tursunov, secretary of the board, USSR Union of Journalists, editor of the republic newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, delivered a report entitled, "Affirming the Socialist Way of Life through the Mass Information Media: the Role and Position of Atheist Propaganda in the Educational System."

Also delivering reports were A.V. Nurullayev, member of the council for religious affairs at the USSR Council of Ministers; G.V. Miloslavskiy, senior scientific associate at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, candidate of historical sciences; and Yu. B. Pishchik, senior scientific associate at the Institute of Scientific Atheism, Academy of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee, doctor of philosophical sciences.

At the stage of developed socialism, the party attributes special significance to strengthening the ideological convictions of the Soviet people, the growth of their culture, their spiritual maturity, and the development of all aspects of the Soviet socialist way of life. An important, integral part of this many-faceted work is arming the workers with a scientific materialist world-view, and with the ideals of atheism.

The journalists of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan are carrying out certain work to propagandize the socialist way of life; to improve all the ideological, mass political work and the atheist education of the workers. For example, more than 200 articles and letters on atheist themes have been published over the last four years in the republic party and youth newspapers; nearly 340 were published in oblast newspapers, and 410 in the rayon and city newspapers.

The mass information media are rendering increasingly active assistance to the republic party organizations in their work on improving the atheist education of the workers. It is not by chance that many citizens have once and for all broken their ties with religion, and that religious rituals are declining. In place of the obsolete, dangerous customs and rituals, new Soviet nonreligious rites are being introduced.

The topic of the Soviet socialist way of life has received a new and more profound interpretation. The publications have become more emotional and have intensified their aggressive character in the struggle with the views, mores and their adherents, which are alien to Soviet man. The publications have begun to devote greater attention to problems of the formation of the individual in the conditions of developed socialism, to questions of a comprehensive approach to the matter of communist education, and to criticism of revisionist interpretations of the socialist way of life. The number of publications on problems of Marxist-Leninist theory has grown markedly.

The press of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is devoting special attention to the international-patriotic education of the workers. And this is not by chance. Life in this region is a splendid example of the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

At the same time, it was noted at the seminar, the work of the mass information media in affirming the socialist way of life and in increasing the role of atheist education requires serious improvements. Some of the material is of low quality; and the oversimplifications or mistakes made in them at times cause losses to ideological propaganda that are hard to put to right. Therefore, the duty of every worker in the press, radio and TV is to continuously improve his journalistic skills, and be constantly concerned over the profound idealism, high scientific level, and professionalism of press articles.

V.I. Novikov, director of the Sovetskaya Rossiya Publishing House, chairman of the Central Inspection Committee of the USSR Union of Journalists, doctor of historical sciences, summed up the results of the seminar.

9006
CSO: 1830/772

SOCIAL ISSUES

TU SSR: IMPROVEMENTS IN ATHEIST PROPAGANDA URGED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve Atheist Propaganda"]

[Excerpts] Completely overcoming the vestiges of the past, the decrees stress, is one of the programmed goals of the party in the area of forming the communist world-view of the Soviet people. In achieving this goal, the activity of the numerous organizations of the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society is given an important role.

An efficient system of atheist propaganda has taken shape in the republic. Nearly 90 per cent of the atheist measures conducted among the populace are in the form of lectures. Last year and for the first half of 1985, more than 20,000 lectures were delivered in the republic's working collectives, and at the workers' places of residence. Central to the themes of the lectures are questions of Lenin's atheist legacy, propaganda of the socialist way of life and socialist rituals, and criticism of the reactionary essence of religion, and the bourgeois falsifications of the situation of the believers in the USSR.

There are hundreds of atheist lecturers in the republic. The republic House of Atheism constantly renders scientific-methodological and practical assistance to them. Such houses have been established in all oblasts, which has provided purposefulness and militance to atheist propaganda.

One of the effective forms of propaganda is the trips of atheist lecturers to the localities, organized by the board of the Tu SSR Znaniye Society and the republic House of Atheism.

Atheism days have become traditional in the regions. These are organized by party and Soviet organs jointly with the active lecturers. During these days, book exhibits and atheist information rooms are set up, question and answer sessions are held in the evening, and films are shown. Experience has shown that such mass measures bring about a high degree of activity by the people.

Atheist education of women is given special attention in the republic. The republic and oblast Houses of Atheism have developed a special series of lectures for them. Women's magazines, which are read aloud, have become very popular both in the urban and rural areas. The pages of the magazines contain sharp criticism of the vestiges of religion, and new rites and rituals are widely propagandized.

Atheist work being conducted in the localities is under the control of the party organizations of the working collectives. However, there are quite a few shortcomings in the lecture propaganda. It is not being conducted in a purposeful manner everywhere. In many working collectives, lectures are read only occasionally, and this work is being conducted badly at the workers' places of residence, especially among housewives.

The youth audience deserves special attention. In higher and secondary educational institutes, in schools and colleges, the lecturers are not conducting the mass measures systematically, and they seldom visit the student dormitories.

The content of atheist propaganda also requires improvements. More often than not, in the localities they read ten or fifteen lectures which the audience has already heard. And their contents are not always brought up to date with current facts.

The problem of a comprehensive approach to atheist propaganda is being solved poorly. Quite often it is conducted for its own sake, without being closely associated with the basic tasks of communist construction, and in isolation from other directions of ideological-educational work. And the lecture propaganda is not always supplemented by other forms of mass and individual work.

The effectiveness of propaganda depends primarily on the level and quality of preparation of the cadres. In certain regions, schools for atheist lecturers, people's universities, and departments of scientific atheism have been set up. But the majority of them exist only formally. The approach to the choice of audience is also superficial. Seminars are seldom organized, and not enough methodical literature is published to assist the lecturers.

Closer interaction is required among the organizations of the Znaniye Society, Soviet organs, the Komsomol, women's councils, and commissions for propagandizing new rituals.

Councils for atheist education of the workers, established at the party gorkoms and raykoms, are called upon to strengthen party control over the state of the lecture propaganda, and to solve more effectively the problems of a comprehensive approach to overcoming the survivals of religion. Coordinating in a single center all directions of atheist propaganda will make it possible to expose its weak links and take the necessary measures to correct the shortcomings and introduce modern forms of mass political work.

9006

CSO: 1830/772

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK SUPREME COURT HITS GRAFT IN MONITORING ORGANS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Aug 85 p 3

/Article: "Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR"

/Text/ During a regular plenum of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, a discussion took place on legal practice involving cases of theft of state and public property by means of misappropriation, embezzlement or abuse of official position.

It was noted that the work carried out throughout the republic in implementing the decisions handed down during the 16th and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan requires a maximum amount of effort in the campaign aimed at combating negative phenomena. Thus the courts must carry out daily improvements in their work in all directions and they must critically evaluate all work carried out.

Legal practice testifies to the fact that much of the theft of socialist property, by means of misappropriation, embezzlement or abuse of official position, is carried out by the very people assigned by the state to control the preservation of national property.

Such theft is characterized by a raised degree of social danger, it inflicts considerable material harm on the state and it creates conditions which lead to additions being made to the state plan, bribery and other crimes. The plenum underscored the unacceptability of any weakening in the use of punitive measures against thieves or sluggishness in the handling of this category of cases and it emphasized the need for ensuring the restitution of all damage inflicted.

The plenum has required the republic's courts to provide complete explanations of the circumstances surrounding the crimes, to convict all of the guilty parties, to describe their criminal actions correctly and to impose upon them strict and fair punishments. They must be subjected to a confiscation of property and they must be deprived of the right to occupy materially responsible positions.

Special attention must be given to incidents involving a lack of control and connivance in misappropriations and embezzlement on the part of leaders and members of a bookkeeping or control-auditing staff. Attention must also be focused on incomplete investigations, inefficiency in seizing the property of thieves and disruptions in the schedules for reviewing cases.

During the plenum, with the participation of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Procurements for the Uzbek SSR, a discussion took place on examination by the courts of disputes between kolkhozes and procurement organizations over property responsibility for violations of the conditions set forth in a contractual agreement for agricultural products. It was noted that the contractual relationships of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with procurement organizations for purchases of agricultural products are based upon a state plan and thus any violations of the contractual obligations must be objects for immediate response. However, in actual practice, many kolkhozes and procurement organizations overlook violations of planning and contractual discipline and they do not impose punitive sanctions or require the guilty parties to make restitution for damages. This tends to promote impunity to punishment and results in non-fulfillment of the requirements handed down during the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The courts have been made aware of the need for improving their handling of this important category of cases, for uncovering the reasons for a disruption in contractual conditions and the specific guilty parties and for holding them accountable from a disciplinary and material standpoint. The courts, in addition to consistently employing punitive sanctions, must also employ measures aimed at ensuring the true execution of contractual agreements.

The plenum adopted appropriate decrees in connection with the problems discussed.

7026

CSO: 1830/817

SOCIAL ISSUES

KIRGHIZ SUPREME COURT DEMANDS BETTER DAMAGE RESTITUTION WORK

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Article: "Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kirghiz SSR"]

[Text] The regular plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kirghiz SSR took place. It examined the problem of carrying out legislation concerned with a legal sentence, a most important constitutional act of socialist justice. It was noted that the republic's courts, in the overwhelming majority of cases, hand down sentences in strict conformity with the law. At the same time, existing shortcomings were pointed out and the need was emphasized, when carrying them out, for observing in a very strict manner the norms for material and procedural legislation and for explaining their use. And the supervisory elements must intensify surveillance over the uniform use of legislation. When examining cases of an appellate or supervisory nature, they must correct in a timely manner all mistakes committed and violations of the law and they must systematically analyze the reasons for the abolishment of or changes in sentences.

The plenum also discussed the use by the courts of legislation dealing with restitution for material damage caused by a crime (criminal cases) committed by manual and office workers against enterprises, institutes and organizations (civil cases). It was recognized that restitution of damage is one of the most important means for combating theft, mismanagement, waste and other actions which encroach upon the property interests of state institutes, kolkhozes, cooperative and other types of social organizations and individual citizens. But many courts are not responding properly to incidents wherein the organs of inquiry and preliminary investigation fail to search for and seize the property of a guilty party or to undertake measures themselves directed towards the restitution of damage. Many shortcomings are taking place during the carrying out of sentences, particularly property penalties. The reasons and conditions leading to the commission of crimes involving material damage are not always being uncovered. At times, a criminally negligent attitude on the part of officials with regard to ensuring the preservation of socialist property and strengthening labor and production discipline remains unpunished.

In the decrees handed down, the plenum required the republic's courts to bring about decisive improvements in the work concerned with the restitution of damage.

7026

CSO: 1830/817

7 October 1985

SOCIAL ISSUES

CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYER DISCUSSES DETAILS OF PROFESSION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Interview with Vladislav Lvovich Krylov, member of the Moscow Oblast Bar, by Yu. Feofanov, a journalist: "What the Lawyer Is Defending"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Sometimes you hear: What is he trying to do? The defendant has committed a vile crime. His guilt is spelled out quite clearly. The lawyer asks questions that he uses to try to make this person seem innocent, he "traps" witnesses, even victims, in contradictions, and then in his statement he describes the merits of the defendant, as if he does not carry the weight of murder, assault, bribery, theft. Why does the lawyer want to whitewash crimes? These questions are just one of the topics discussed by the journalist Yu. Feofanov in his interview with the lawyer V. Krylov, a member of the Moscow Oblast Bar.

[Question] I wouldn't even want you, Vladislav Lvovich, to answer the questions posed in the introduction to our discussion. These questions were not made up, but they are rhetorical to a certain extent. It is clear that a lawyer does not defend the crime, but helps the defendant exercise his rights. His goal is not to help uncover the circumstances of the case, but to refute or weaken the arguments of the prosecution that cannot be proved beyond a doubt, and to help the judge understand the personality of the defendant. One thing is required of the lawyer: he must not go beyond the bounds of the law and the standards of legal ethics. But still, haven't you felt some prejudice on the part of the public when you have had to defend someone accused of a serious crime? And perhaps, not just from the public?

[Answer] Unfortunately, I have had that feeling and I still have it. This can be explained, of course, by the level of legal sophistication. But that is not all. Take the cinema and literature: the lawyer is too often depicted as a shyster. This is not always stated blatantly or directly. There are hints, allusions. But the functions of the defense are distorted. And this can have an effect, albeit in indirect one, on the emotions simmering in the courtroom. This certainly can be understood from a human standpoint. As soon as the charges are read, the public is already ready with just one answer about what remains to be proven. The defense lawyer tries to ask a question that "favors" the defendant, and...there is an outburst of emotion. And when the case is presented, the victims are asked unpleasant questions...and the anger is

shifted to the "cold" lawyer. You shouldn't think that it's easy to ignore this.

And now I should say something about the "not just the public" aspect. The court does not place the prosecution and the defense on exactly equal footing. But certain subtleties--which sometimes have a substantial influence on the outcome of the case--do not always benefit the defense. I defended a person who served in the militia; he was being tried for abuse of his power, which allegedly was accompanied by assault against a citizen who was under arrest. In addition to the victim, the victim's friend also confirmed the policeman's guilt--he saw the entire scene in the guardroom through a door that was ajar. He testified to this at a preliminary hearing, but did not appear for the trial. I insisted on questioning him, but the judge decided that only his deposition needed to be read. The appeals court returned the case for reconsideration. The witness was subpoenaed, and under cross-examination he was forced to confess that he had given false testimony--he wanted to help his friend. The first judge sentenced the policeman to eight years in prison. The second acquitted him of the charges.

This is a "subtlety." The prosecution usually encounters more understanding.

[Question] Isn't that a sort of professional prejudice speaking in you? You cited an example of a case in which the defense won. But doesn't it also happen that a lawyer presents his case for the defense and there is no chance that he can prove anything or that anything will be cleared up?

[Answer] No one would argue that we don't have some defense cases that are unfounded. But naturally, I have a prejudicial attitude toward the essence of our conversation. It is not ambition that is talking in me. The problem is not even that our petitions are rejected. What is bad is when the motives for the rejection are not understood.

[Question] I agree with you completely. I was talking with a man who had been convicted of hooliganism and received a fairly harsh sentence. After the sentencing I asked him whether he thought that he had been given a severe punishment. He said yes, it could have been lighter. But then, surprisingly, he added: "But the verdict was correct." I remembered one incident in the trial. The prosecutor asked a question and began to reproach the young man for his misdeed, of which he was being accused. The judge cut off the state prosecutor and said: "The guilt of the defendant has not yet been proven, and you are already calling him a criminal. Limit yourself to questions." I think this is why the fellow was able to say "the verdict was correct." The objectivity of the legal proceedings themselves is certainly instructive. But do you think that they are always objective?

[Answer] The judge you described was really just carrying out the requirements of the law. But that is quite a lot! I would like to go back to one point you mentioned. The sentence may be very harsh, but the person convicted should understand the sentence. And this is certainly not always the case. Suppose that the charges did not hold up in court, and it is clear to everyone that no new evidence will turn up. And suddenly the decision is made to "return the case for reconsideration." This is justified when the court has found gaps in

the preliminary hearing that were not filled in during the court sessions, the elimination of which will help answer the question of whether the defendant is guilty or not. But what if this question was already answered during the inquest and there is nothing left to investigate?

I defended a certain Kovalchuk, who was accused of violating traffic safety regulations, which resulted in the death of a pedestrian. At the request of the defense counsel, the court named a panel of experts to investigate. Their opinion was unanimous: the driver did not have the technical possibility of avoiding the accident. What more could be said? But still, the case was remitted for additional inquiry. After the first "additional inquiry" the case was once again brought to court essentially in its original form. And the justification? Well, once again, for "additional inquiry." And only after this was the case closed by preliminary inquest organs. Why is there this "interdepartmental" shuffling of cases? Sometimes the accused remains in jail. Why does the court exclude from its arsenal the powerful instructive effect that is achieved with a verdict of not guilty?

[Question] I once attended a major trial, I even wrote about it, in which a group of adolescents was being tried. Not only was a panel of psychiatrists called together, but there was also a panel of psychologists. It offered an extremely interesting analysis of the adolescents. The psychologists believed that for some of them the trial itself and the initial arrest were enough to have a corrective effect. And the youths had participated in several murders! I think that you would not try to deny the value of a panel of psychologists. But to what extent can their conclusions be viewed as justice? And generally, in your opinion, how much is an individual's personality taken into account in determining a sentence? As we already mentioned, the defense lawyer is at some stage closer than anyone else to the defendant. How would you evaluate some of the sentences that have been handed down in the past, "from the other side"? From the perspective of your clients?

[Answer] Not only would I not try to deny the value of a panel of psychologists, I would say that it is absolutely mandatory for justice. It is understandable that the courts take a cautious approach to these panels. In the first place, this is a relatively new idea, and there are no clear-cut notions about its possibilities. But the main issue here is that this type of panel can mix up the cards. There are some conflicting views (sometimes totally opposite) on legal psychology both on the part of scientists and those involved in the practical aspects. This is understandable. At the dawn of criminology there was skepticism about fingerprinting...

In the age of scientific and technical progress, high speeds, and automated production systems the legal panel of psychologists can serve as a serious aid in investigating the reasons for incidents in air, motor and rail transport and in production, when there is reason to believe that the demands of the situation exceeded the individual psychological and professional abilities of the person involved.

Legal practice has already outlined a fairly clear circle of issues involving the competence of psychologist as expert witnesses. These include, first of all, a panel of experts on minors who have broken the law, those who are

suffering from some mental underdevelopment that is not related to mental illness. I believe that this is not enough. This type of panel is especially important and necessary in complicated cases, when, for example, there has been some sort of instigation, there are both adults and adolescents, leaders and followers, participating in a group. Here it is simply mandatory that there be an understanding of the psychology of the personality involved, and consequently, the reasons that spurred the individual to commit a crime. Of course, the punishment depends on this factor as well. I certainly could cite examples in which the court took the personality of the defendant into account in the sentencing. There have also been instances in which the sentence was decided, in my opinion, with no consideration or with inadequate consideration for the individual personality. But here is what is incomprehensible--when the sentence is read the statement is made that the court took into consideration the positive information about the individual...and then gives the maximum punishment possible for the given offense. This means that the "consideration for the individual" was merely declared, since this is required by law. I would describe these cases as the highest demonstrations of formalism.

I have had clients who after the first reaction to a harsh sentence, still managed to go beyond their personal feelings and reached an objective evaluation of their own crime, and its punishment. Of course, they might complain, be angry, and feel upset. But I, as a lawyer, felt that that would pass. And it did pass, if the trial itself was conducted in strict accordance with trial law, and at a level of legal ethics at which the criminal is judged, but the legal rights of the citizen are respected.

[Question] Gogol once wrote: "No matter what kind of criminal it is, if the earth still carries him and God's thunder has not struck him, this means that he remains on earth so that someone will be touched by his lot, and help him and save him." The purpose of Soviet justice is not to avenge things that have been done, but, even with harsh punishment, to correct and return people to a normal life. It is obvious that the defense lawyer is the first person who should be "touched" by the accused. Sometimes the accused will tell only his lawyer what really happened, and the investigator and the court will be given totally different explanations. I will not go into the question of professional confidence--clearly you have no right to divulge this sort of secret. But have there been times when you were able to convince your client, as they say, to burn his bridges, that is, to repent totally and tell the court the truth? If we want to use the word "salvation," then genuine repentance, and not just a display of repentance, is the first step.

[Answer] This is not just a question of professional secrecy. Does a lawyer in general have the moral right to persuade a client to "burn his bridges"? It is the defense lawyer's job to explain to the defendant the possible consequences of various types of testimony. But where is the guarantee that as a result of this type of persuasion on the part of the lawyer, for example, the defendant will not end up incriminating himself? At the beginning of our conversation you mentioned some rhetorical questions about the position of the defense lawyer in court. But they are not entirely rhetorical. If, for example, the prosecutor, convinced that there is no case against the defendant, is obliged to call for dismissal, the defense lawyer cannot leave the defendant without any counsel just because he is lying to the court. Otherwise, he would not be

a counsel for the defense, but a prosecutor. Of course, I remind the defendant of the law that takes into consideration sincere repentance. But I have no right to try to persuade a person to repent. He would simply reject my services. But the other side is that I must not encourage him to lie. This is not permitted either by law or by professional ethics.

[Question] Still, Vladislav Lvovich, let's imagine the following type of situation. The materials in the case provide convincing evidence that the defendant is guilty. It is a serious crime that has aroused the people's anger. The defendant himself is forced to confess everything. And you, as a person, clearly understand that the defendant deserves the harshest punishment, both in legal and moral respects. And you are defending him. Let's say that he is a murderer. Most likely, there is, there must be, a conflict between your personal feelings and professional responsibilities. You know, the position of the defense lawyer sometimes causes hostility: the criminal stabbed his victim, and the defense asks that good references from school be taken into consideration. Actions like this are often incomprehensible to those present at the trial as well. Does the professional foundation, shall we say, cleanse the movement of the soul?

[Answer] Since you've brought up professionalism, let me tell a somber joke that is being told among lawyers. One lawyer says to the other: let's take a simple case--a husband kills his wife...

I defended a man named Bolyakin, who murdered his wife. It was a brutal murder--he stabbed her about 20 times. He tried to cover up the crime, saying that some unknown robbers had raided the apartment. But a step-by-step investigation uncovered this lie, and under the weight of the evidence Bolyakin confessed to the crime. He explained everything by saying that he acted in a state of severe emotional distress. He said that his wife had returned just before morning, and when he started to reproach her and demand an explanation, the woman insulted his masculinity, and blinded by anger, he grapped a knife. But this version did not hold up: the investigation established that the wife had spent the night at home. Some of Bolaykin's machinations became clear, he worked as an illegal supplier, and his wife was apparently planning to expose his criminal group.

When I took on the responsibilities of counsel for the defense, and got acquainted with Bolyakin, I found out from my conversations with him that another woman was mixed up in this. My client simply wanted to get rid of his wife, and was afraid to seek an honest separation--he was always involved in some machinations. But during the inquest and during the trial Bolyakin held to the same position: his wife had insulted him, and he forgot himself...Of course, I had no right to reveal the course that my client had chosen. And imagine, there was nothing else I could do, except resort to, as you said, "school references." Everything was mixed up in this man: unbounded care and tenderness for his young son, lies, infidelity to his wife now, and a touching relationship with her before he met the other woman. People aren't either totally pure or totally without a bright spot. That is why the words of Nikolay Vasilyevich Gogol that you cited are so true.

So, I built the defense on an evaluation of the defendant's personality, on his life before the tragic event. And even though they convicted him under Article 102 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR--murder with aggravating circumstances, they did not resort to the maximum punishment. But I certainly do not want to say that I was responsible for this. I wanted to show the kind of complicated position in which the defense lawyer can find himself. But I didn't feel any emotional conflict, a battle between the "human" and the "professional."

[Question] People often say that yours is a noble mission.

[Answer] Thank you. I have also heard that said. But our mission does not always encounter that sort of understanding. Of course, it is difficult, if not impossible, to get used to that. But that is one of the peculiarities of our work. Still, if we manage to ease a person's lot, even that of someone who has committed a very serious crime, if we can help the court deliver a verdict that is not based on questionable evidence and shaky proof, we have done our duty, no matter what anyone says.

9967

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SOCIAL ISSUES

OBKOM OFFICIAL ON SUCCESS AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

LD012002 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 1 September 1985 carries a 7-minute program recorded on 31 August and hosted by correspondent Kondratov during which letters from Donetsk Oblast regarding the battle against alcoholism are responded to. Kondratov talks on the telephone to (Viktor Tikhonovich Grishin), Donetsk Obkom first deputy chairman. Kondratov informs Grishin that the letters suggest that the public's role in the fight against alcoholism can be greater, that the militia can do a better job of arresting those guilty of over-indulgence in spirits, and that the fight should be waged at the workplace as well.

In response, Grishin notes that in reaction to public demand, the number of stores trading in alcohol in the oblast has been reduced by 65 percent, and that the sales of wine is now organized through a specialized network. He adds that over 2 million people have participated in the battle against alcoholism. The workers themselves, Grishin says, have come forward with initiatives to end the sale of alcohol-based drinks, at various farms, for example.

Grishin continues by noting that the necessary work is being done to warn, caution, and assist individuals involved in cases of alcohol over-indulgence, adding that this sometimes leads to taking individuals to court. He notes that matters have improved over the last 2 years, and that many people have returned to useful labor. Grishin emphasizes that more can be done, citing for example, that sections of the militia do not always implement the necessary measures against those who do not work, idlers, and other anti-social elements. He concludes by noting that the obkom has worked on these problems and has elaborated further measures to fight problems associated with alcoholism, which, he adds, will undoubtedly help matters.

CSO: 1800/462

SOCIAL ISSUES

REVIEW OF NEW SOVIET BOOKS ON ALCOHOLISM

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE No 8, August 1985, carries on pages 138-142 a 2,500-word review of recent books in the Soviet Union which treat the subject of alcoholism. Among the new books on this subject the reviewer includes "In the Prison of Illusion" by F. Uglov published this year by Molodaya gvardiya. The book presents convincing medical and sociological research material on causes and consequences of drinking and analyzes the current temperance movement in the country. Also listed is a brochure by V. G. Zaporozhchenko entitled "Way of Life and Bad Habits" (Meditsina, 1984) which exposes the social nature of alcohol use and acquired harmful habits rooted in everyday life. He cites another brochure by A. G. Zerenin, a noted researcher on alcoholism and candidate of medical science--"Alcohol and Work Are Incompatible" (M. Znaniye, 1984)--who totally refutes the notion that "alcohol in small doses is harmless." Information on the causes for alcohol abuse and its effects on the young system, and the prevention of drinking and alcoholism is contained in a brochure by M. N. Krasnova and G. I. Kutsenko entitled "Caution: Alcohol" (Moscow "Vysshaya shkola" 1984). The same theme is treated by B. S. Bratus and P. I. Sidorov in their book "Psychology, Treatment and Prevention of Early Alcoholism" (Moscow, Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1984) and by N. Ya. Kopyt and E. S. Skvortsov, "Alcohol and Teenagers" (M. Meditsina, 1984). They write about causes leading to drinking among the young, and present methods and techniques on how to educate young people on alcohol abuse.

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CSO: 1800/478

SOCIAL ISSUES

AZSSR: TEACHERS' MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Afat Gurbanov, rector of the V.I. Lenin Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Institute, highlighting methods followed in the military-patriotic education of future teachers. Pointing out that this work is supervised by a council for military patriotism, it is noted that three basic methods are effective: agitation in the form of displays and exhibits; meetings with war and labor veterans; and classroom instruction. "Special seminars, courses and diploma work are broadly used in the formation of military-patriotic and internationalistic training of youth." It is added that "the establishment of a faculty for military training and physical education in our institute 4 years ago made it possible to conduct military-patriotic education on a regular, deeper and more effective basis." These courses are conducted by military officers.

CSO: 1830/863

CULTURE

AZERBAIJAN CP DAILY NOTES INCREASING ROLE OF MEDIA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word lead editorial on the increasing role of the media in Azerbaijan. It is pointed out that "in recent years the mass media network has been significantly expanded and improved, and the activism and maturity of its work has increased. Now, all cities and rayons and the majority of institutions have their own newspapers and radio. The circulation of newspapers and magazines is equal to the number of the population. All of Azerbaijan is covered by television broadcasts. There are seven large publishing houses publishing 13-14 million books a year." It is added that "it is not that there are not few shortcomings in our work. One cannot say that the entire output of our journalism is actual, exciting or effective."

AZSSR RAYKOM, GORKOM NEWSPAPERS ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 700-word unsigned article in which the Lenkaran Gorkom and the Aghdam and Imishli Raykoms discuss the focus of their newspapers. In addition to local issues, all three newspapers (LENINCHI, LENIN YOLU and GYZYL ULDUZ) emphasize military-patriotism, scientific atheism and labor education. The party committee in Aghdam, however, pointed out some shortcomings in its work: "The newspaper does not make enough use of the strengths of ideological and specialist cadres in its work. There is no follow-through in increasing the effectiveness of critical articles. There is oversimplification in articles devoted to the organization of socialist competition and economic subjects. A number of important questions on organizational-party and ideational education work are not illuminated. The organizational role of the newspaper is not felt."

AZSSR RADIO, TELEVISION DUTIES SET FORTH

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 May 1985 carries on page 3 an 1,100-word article by E. Guliyev, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. He pointed out that one of the major organizational changes occurring last year was the formation of a new editorial department for "sociological research and the study of

public opinion." Another change is that there is a greater emphasis on satirical programming criticizing "the antipodes of communist morality, waste and lack of discipline." According to the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "the media must analyze events deeply, bring up serious problems and propose ways for solving them, and to be credible in terms of content, operational effectiveness and wealth of information"; it is emphasized that the Azerbaijani media are striving to meet these requirements.

SITUATION IN IRAN CRITICIZED BY AUTHOR MIRZA IBRAGIMOV

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azeri No 3, 1985 carries on pp 155-156 a 1,000-word transcript of a Radio Moscow broadcast to Iran by Mirza Ibrahimov on the occasion of the publication of the translation of his novel "The Coming Day" in Tehran. Noting that its publication only became possible after the fall of the Shah, he added: "It is a pity that the Iranian revolution has ceased developing, that they have turned from the correct road. Hostile forces have made it their business to oppose the people, to oppose freedom, and to oppose the independence, progress and felicity of Iran, Azerbaijan and Kurdistan. They are a black reaction serving imperialism, plunderers and tyrannical cliques through their reactionary policies and bloody actions." Emphasizing that this situation will not last much longer, Ibrahimov calls upon the people of Iran to prepare for the future: "O, progressive and diligent sons and daughters of Iran, Azerbaijan and Kurdistan! O, my dear friends! My dear sisters and brothers! Prepare yourselves for the light, for freedom, for tomorrow! Burn the lamp of hope more brightly! Enlightened days await you in the future. Freedom will dawn. Peace and felicity will cast their light on your country, on your life...That day will come." The program was broadcast on 14 November 1984.

AZSSR WRITERS ON 'LIBERATING DUTY' OF RED ARMY IN 1940'S IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 9 May 1985 carries on pp 4-5 a 7,200-word report on the plenum of the Azerbaijan Writers Union devoted to "The Great Fatherland War in Azerbaijani literature" at which H. Mammadzade spoke about Iranian Azerbaijani literature during the years 1941-1945. Tracing the national oppression suffered by the Azerbaijanis of Iran prior to the Soviet occupation in 1941, the consequences of the Soviet presence in Iran are described: "With the Soviet Army's entrance into Iran in August 1941, the pomp of 20 years of Reza Shah's dictatorship was destroyed. First of all, the anti-Soviet and fascist propaganda was ended, and relatively democratic conditions were created." The Red Army Azeri-language newspaper VATAN YOLUNDA, which began publication in Tabriz on 11 October 1941, "was a beautiful model for the establishment of a national press in Southern Azerbaijan." Following a description of the impact of the national liberation movement in Iranian Azerbaijan and the subsequent establishment of the national government, the postwar developments in Southern Azerbaijani literature are highlighted: "In the postwar years the exposure of fascism, the sharp

protest against those inciting a new war and the struggle for peace was continued to an even greater degree" by Southern Azerbaijani writers. "The ranks of the creative forces were strengthened by newer talents. S. Tahir, Sahand, Jafarpur, Savalan, Sonmez and H. Terlan came to poetry, and H. Khoshginabi, Makulu, S. Behrangi, M. Afiyet, G. Sebahi and F. Sadygzade to prose; ever-newer works were created in the sectors of dramaturgy, literary criticism and literary history. All this proves once again that the Southern branch of our literature is developing under special conditions." S. Amirov also discussed the impact of the Great Fatherland war on Southern Azerbaijani literature. He pointed out that two motifs attract special attention in this literature--"an anti-fascist spirit and a deep regard for the liberating duty of the Soviet Army."

YOUTH MAGAZINE EDITORS DISCUSS TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 16 May 1985 carries on page 8 a 700-word article by M. Osmanoglu on the meeting in Moscow between editors of the youth magazines ULDUZ, LITERATURNAYA UCHEBA and YUNOST'. At the talks, the chief editor of ULDUZ "regretfully noted that mutual cooperation between LITERATURNAYA UCHEBA and ULDUZ were still weak." At a subsequent meeting at the YUNOST' offices, "there was a lively discussion on problems of translating works for youth into Russian." Pointing out that YUNOST' has acted as an instrument to present works of Azerbaijani writers to all-Union readers, it is noted that "one of the basic reasons limiting the possibility of publishing these recently is the weakness of the artistic translation of Azerbaijani literature into Russian. The printing of a poor translation of a work powerfully expressed in the native language goes to the detriment of Azerbaijani literature." This problem was also raised at a meeting at the USSR Writers Union, where it was stated that "translations of Azerbaijani poetry into Russian are still significantly below the required level."

GRAKAN AZERBAYJAN CRITICIZED BY AZSSR WRITERS UNION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 24 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word report on a regular meeting of the secretariat of the Azerbaijan Writers Union at which some criticism was voiced about the work of the Armenian literary journal published in Azerbaijan, GRAKAN AZERBAYJAN. Speakers at the meeting "expressed concrete opinions and proposals with the goal of further enlivening the work of the journal. It was stated that more space must be given to Azerbaijani literature in the journal, especially the best examples of it, and that these works should be submitted to the Armenian reader through artistic translation of the highest level. V. Abramyan, editor of the journal, discussed the rapid elimination of the shortcomings and the need for a serious turning point in the work of the journal."

PLAYWRIGHT INTERVIEWED ON THEATER TRENDS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 24 May 1985 carries on pages 5, 7 a 3,200-word interview with the playwright Ilyas Afandiyev in which the importance of historical drama is emphasized. It is pointed out that "it is no secret that very few historical works were written prior to the revolution. This resulted in a definite void in our literature. Historical plays written recently reveal the deep interest of our playwrights in the past and a tendency to explain historical events from the standpoint of problems in the modern period. But one should not forget one important condition: one must not equate works on contemporary subjects with historical works. Each has its own place and historical duty in the theater."

AZSSR: BANALITY IN POETRY ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 31 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 3,600-word article by Nazim Ibrahimov, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing Plants and the Book Trade AzSSR, discussing certain problems which must be resolved in the Azerbaijani book industry, especially with regard to poetry. "When analyzing the quality of poetry collections, we see a definite banality in their composition. The same subjects are repeated and, as a result, the books resemble each other and are not finding their way to the readers' hearts. Sometimes, poetry collections written by people far from literature and the literary process find their way to publishers and are even printed. Such people exceed all limits in having their own scribblings or, in a number of cases, works of other poets published as a collection. Certainly, publishing house workers who are at fault should be seriously punished in such cases. The State Publishing Committee and Writers Union should try to stop such writers by not publishing their books, thus preventing the 'uglification' of our poetry." It is also pointed out that "per capita book sales in our republic lag significantly behind the All-Union level," especially in rural areas. It is added that "this is not the case where party and Soviet organs have made the book trade an important sector of ideological work."

KURDISH LITERATURE IN USSR 'MOST PROGRESSIVE'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 31 May 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word review by Inayet Bektashi of Knyaz Mirzayev's "National Literatures and Literary Connections" (Erevan, 1985) which focuses on modern Kurdish Soviet literature and its connections to Azerbaijani, Armenian and Georgian literature. It is pointed out that "Kurdish literature has been created and formed in many lands of the world because of this people's historical fate. But we see that one of the newest and most progressive branches of this literature has been created and developed in the USSR. Like other national literatures, Kurdish literature has been formed under the life-giving influence of the multi-national Soviet literary process and has created its own new characteristics." The book reviewed "shows the great role of the fraternal help of the Transcaucasian peoples in the socialist revival and cultural development of the Kurdish people."

CULTURE

KASSR: JOURNALIST UNION PLENUM VIEWS MEDIA TASKS

[Editorial report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 17 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "Urgent Tasks of the Press" on a 15 August combined plenum of the KaSSR and Alma-Ata journalist union boards. The plenum addressed the issues of the role of the press in accelerating scientific and technical progress, and the tasks of journalist organizations in light of the decisions of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speakers, including the editor of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, A.A. Ustinov, noted the importance of illuminating the issues of the intensification of production, the implementation of new technology, strengthening discipline and order, and improving economy at each workplace. The necessity of paying particular attention to developing worker initiative, cultivating their intolerance of shortcomings, drunkenness, and other negative phenomena was noted.

L.B. Gusev, editor of "LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA" spoke at the plenum.

D.R. Bibikov, head of the Kazakh CP Central Committee department of propaganda and agitation participated in the plenum.

CSO: 1830/837

REGIONAL ISSUES

TAJIK LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ON REVITALIZATION, DEVELOPMENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Interview with A. Baymatov, minister of the Local Industry, by correspondent G. Papyrina; date and place not specified: "Today, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] Local industry is expecting great changes to take place in the near future. They are dictated by the needs of society. The party has outlined the course to be followed very clearly -- scientific-technical progress. How is local industry preparing for tomorrow? This is the subject of a discussion between our correspondent and Minister A. Baymatov.

[Question] As I understand it, Abdukhakim Baymatovich, many problems are arising from the complicated tasks which the branch must solve. What are the chief problems?

[Answer] First of all -- modernization and the technical re-equipping of existing enterprises. It cannot be concealed that we have fallen behind light industry in this respect. It is now our turn to take a long step along the path to technical progress. How this is to be done is indicated specifically in the well-known decree concerning the development of local industry. For example, here is what yesterday's technical level looked like for us: 40 percent of our increase in output was obtained as a result of the introduction of new capabilities, 34 percent -- by means of technical re-equipping and 26 percent -- the result of the best utilization of everything at our disposal.

[Question] The technical potential of local industry is increasing. But how will branch administration be improved?

[Answer] This problem is not one that can be easily solved. A need exists for a radical review of considerations and a change in the minds and mood of the personnel from top to bottom. Moreover, this is particularly true in view of the fact that during the next five-year plan the new system of management will play a role in the republic's local industry.

A group of the republic's specialists has studied the operational experience of Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] for the Lithuanian SSR. We must now ensure that our staff and collectives are familiar with it. A plan has been prepared for training the directors of enterprises and chief specialists

and the normative-technical documentation is being prepared. Next month a study of the principal elements of an economic experiment will be organized. This will consist of a cycle of discussions, since it is precisely this type of intelligent form that can best acquaint the personnel with the essence of the work.

As is known, the purpose of the experiment in the local branch was to increase the production of goods of a cultural-domestic and economic nature, the products of artistic trades, musical instruments and other products for which there is a raised demand and a need for improved quality. It is for this purpose that the logistical base is being strengthened. More rights and independence are being presented to the collectives of enterprises. But the demand will be more severe -- carrying out the delivery plan in its complete assortment.

The moral and material incentives would become considerably more effective. A collective which is keeping pace with the times could expect to receive a fine reward. Under these conditions, a greater role will be played by labor rivalry. A competition staff has been created within the ministry. Commencing in September, we will introduce dual reporting. In addition to the existing indicators, the enterprises will establish those which, the following year, will become the principal and decisive ones for evaluating their activities.

/Question/ It can be said that this represents one aspect of the experiment. Still another -- to make the branch's products competitive in the union market and subsequently abroad. What is being done in this regard?

/Answer/ Beyond any doubt, the task of raising the consumer properties of goods is a most important one and one which requires a considerable amount of work. We developed an all-round program for the 1986 - 1990 period and up to the year 2000. An important part of this program is the Voskhov Scientific-Production Association, which must become an initiator of new innovations.

Soon the association will have a house-warming. Conditions for carrying out creative work will be created in the new facility. The association has many personnel who conform to the level of new requirements. Nevertheless, we are carrying out the recertification of engineering-technical workers and we are assigning fine specialists to the department for the study of competition and demand. It is expected that constructor groups will be created at the enterprises. Based upon the production needs, these groups will include constructors, artists, designers and model makers. In those areas where they are found, these groups have proven their worth on the basis of good quality products.

Work in the branch is being carried out in many directions. Within the ministry, we have organized a permanently active export committee. For several years now, local industry has been supplying products to foreign countries and participating in all types of exhibits. However, this is very little. We have a purely economic interest in expanding deliveries. Indeed, the more products that are taken from us, the greater the opportunities for expanding production. But in order to reach the foreign market, the quality of the goods must first be raised. Thus we plan on creating a centralized service for the repair of metrological support equipment. The certification of workers attached to the technical control services will be carried out.

Great importance is being attached to the work being performed by a group for scientific-technical information. We are orienting this group towards achieving a closer relationship with TadzhikNIINTI and related branches of other republics.

During a republic conference on problems concerned with accelerating technical progress, we were criticized correctly for the fact that the branch is still processing only small quantities of secondary raw materials and waste products. The ministry, with the participation of specialists, is developing an all-round program for the utilization of industrial waste scraps and local raw materials for the production of consumer goods. But there is still a great amount of confusion in the carrying out of this work. Earlier, the processing of secondary raw materials was carried out by only a few. True, local industry concentrated on this work. But now other branches wish to process waste scraps and they are introducing waste-free production operations.

It would seem that the waste scraps which are still being obtained must by rights belong to our enterprises, those which have branches where the work is organized at home. However, the campaign actually commences for those who process the waste scraps.

Thus it happened with us in the case of rope made out of production waste scraps. The production of such rope was organized at the Ura-Tyubinsk Factory for Artistic Trades -- a similar production effort is being initiated by Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz ['Tajik Union of Consumer's Societies/]. The supply of waste scraps began to diminish and we had to step back. This would never have happened if there had been strict coordination in the use of the waste scraps.

7026

CSO: 1830/801

REGIONAL ISSUES

TAJIK LAND RECLAMATION, WATER RESOURCES MINISTER ON TASKS AHEAD

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 20 Jul 85 p 1

/Interview with A. Akhmedov, minister of Land reclamation and Water Resources for the Tajik SSR, by correspondent T. Zbrozhek; date and place not specified specified: "Irrigation Workers Are the Coauthors of the Harvest; The Minister Describes the Rate of Plan and Pledge Fulfillment."/

/Text/ The long-term program for land reclamation and for raising the effectiveness of use of reclaimed lands, adopted during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, has repeatedly raised the requirements being imposed on land reclamation specialists and also their responsibility for the fate of a harvest. In this article, the Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for the Tajik SSR, A. Akhmedov, discusses with our correspondent T. Zbrozhek the manner in which the republic's land reclamation specialists are coping with the tasks assigned to them and with the obligations adopted for the final year of the five-year plan.

"The land reclamation specialists quite properly consider themselves to be the co-authors of harvests" stated Abdullozhon Akhmedovich, "Successful farming operations are to a large degree dependent upon reliable work by hydraulic engineering installations and an efficient supply of water. This present pre-congress year has required especially tense efforts on the part of all of our collectives. As called for in the obligations, all of the irrigation canals, the collector network and the hydraulic engineering installations were prepared for operation prior to the first watering."

The volume of work carried out was truly astronomic. The volumes of dirt removed during the cleaning of the irrigation systems and the collector-drainage network amounted to more than 11 million cubic meters and in excess of 3.5 million cubic meters respectively. Eight hundred hydraulic engineering installations were repaired on schedule. The collectives of the Khodzha-Bakirganskaya, Kzylsu-Yakhsuyskaya and Yavan irrigation systems, the Kuybyshev cascade of pumping stations, the Vakhsh Machine Irrigation Administration and the Tursunzade cascade of pumping stations confirmed their loyalty to the obligations adopted.

If we are discussing repair-construction work -- within the ministry's system there are two large trusts, Tadzhikremvodstroy and Kurgan-Tyuberemvodstroy, and they have 16 PMK's /mobile mechanized column/ and SPMK's /special mobile

mechanized column/ -- then it can be said that they over-fulfilled their work volume for the general contractor. However, it must be confessed that we were unable to master completely the capital investment limit for the first 6 months. During the second 6 month period, we must eliminate the degree to which we have fallen behind.

Our most important obligation -- to ensure a continuous supply of water to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The land reclamation specialists are coping with this task. By 1 July, 800 million more cubic meters of water had been delivered than the amount called for in the plan. This amount was more than adequate for watering all of the cotton fields, orchards and gardens.

/Question/ An allied question, Abdullozhon Akhmedovich. How does one explain the reports being received from the various areas concerning a shortage of irrigation water?

/Answer/ This is a very painful issue for us. In accordance with the obligations adopted, we must raise the coefficient of water usage to 0.82. The figure for the republic at the present time is 0.79. Without removing responsibility from our subunits -- we must be self-critical -- I would like to say at the same time that the farms have not learned how to use their water in a thrifty and zealous manner. The coefficient of water usage in Kurgan-Tyubinsk and Leninabad oblasts is 0.69-0.77. Kuybyshevskiy, Kolkhozabadskiy, Kabod iyenskiy, Kumsangirskiy, Ashtskiy, Matchinskiy, Kanibadamskiy and Dzhilikulskiy rayons have already consumed 1.5 to 2 times more irrigation water. The Moskva Sovkhoz in Dzhilikulskiy Rayon contrived to consume twice as much water as called for in the plan.

/Question/ What type of barrier is being erected to prevent such mismanagement?

/Answer/ Our personnel -- I have in mind the workers attached to irrigation systems, the Tajik Hydro-geological Land Reclamation Expedition and the Basin Expedition -- are constantly exercising control over the consumption of water. The reports on violators are composed in the presence of farm leaders or specialists and fines are being imposed upon the guilty parties. Unfortunately, these measures are not always as effective as one might wish. Are you aware of the terrible situation recently encountered by the chief of the Main administration for Regulating the Use and Protection of water, P.V. Razmolodin? He discovered that in Yavanskiy Rayon the duration of the waterings on individual fields of the sovkhoses Nos. 2, 3 and 4 was not just 1-2 days as planned, but rather from 5 to 15 days, to the point where the fertile layer of soil was washing away.

I believe that we must wage this campaign against waste and mismanagement in the use of this priceless resource -- water -- along a united front and we must teach the personnel how to value each ruble of work and each liter of precious irrigation water.

/Question/ The land reclamation obligations adopted were based upon the use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. What has been accomplished in this regard and what is the effectiveness of the technical innovations?

/Answer/ First of all, allow me to mention the programming of a yield, as developed by the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation imeni Kostyakov and introduced into operations at its Tajik Branch. At the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon, where extensive use is being made of scientific recommendations, the consumption of water for the irrigation of cotton and other agricultural crops declined by 30 percent and the yields increased by 5-6 quintals. The programming of yields is being carried out on other farms in this same rayon, with the scientists providing considerable assistance to the production workers. I believe that this method has a strong future.

The use of progressive irrigation methods is commencing at the present time: trickle irrigation and synchronous-impulse sprinkling. With the passage of time, they will be employed more extensively in Tajikistan. Construction is already underway on a plant for the repair of power-pumping equipment. In the absence of this enterprise, it would be difficult to commence experiments on a large scale. Indeed, the equipment being used in mountainous areas requires skilful handling and high quality repair work. It can generally be stated that our branch is being influenced to a considerable degree by scientific-technical progress. New types of machines are now being used for cleaning the concrete canals. And new equipment is being used for many other operations. By the end of the year, for example, four large hydraulic developments of the Vakhsh irrigation system will be provided with mathematical support. Automatic equipment will be placed in operation for the Dzhilikul-Kafyrskiy Mainline Canal. Vertical drainage holes are presently being operated in an automatic regime in Nauskiy, Proletarskiy and Kanibadamskiy rayons. Preparations are underway for introducing automatic equipment into operations at a leading installation of the Gissarskiy Canal. In short, improvements in the operation of irrigation systems can be achieved today based upon the use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

/Question/ And the last question, Abdullozhon Akhmedovich: what problems are disturbing the land reclamation specialists and what must you do during the second 6 month period?

/Answer/ Just as is the case in all areas, there are many problems. I will mention just a few. Our water contains large amounts of sand, silt and dirt. This causes the units to break down rapidly. In May, a conference was held in Dushanbe, the importance of which is difficult to exaggerate: together with representatives of Soyuznasosmash, the specialists discussed problems concerned with the creation and modernization of pumping equipment for land reclamation systems. We are expecting high results as a result of this conference.

We are disturbed over the situation with regard to the availability of production-operational bases. The conditions required for the normal operation of irrigation systems are not being created in all areas. This is dependent in large measure upon the builders, who it is said do not have time for the creation of bases. Such is the situation which prevails at the present time in the Beshkent Valley. It is hoped that Glavtadzhikvodstroy will always keep in mind those who are concerned with the operation of a land reclamation system.

We must ourselves accomplish a great deal in the area of construction. By the end of the year, we must place in operation 11 pumping stations, install more

than 40 kilometers of electric power lines and supply water for 1,830 hectares of new land. This is four times more than last year. For the collectives of aquicultural organizations, it will be necessary to build 11,330 square meters of housing space, introduce into operations a number of production bases and carry out the planned amounts of shore-strengthening work. Moreover, as I have already mentioned, we must make up for work not carried out during the 1st 6 months. There is a great amount of work remaining to be carried out. But the board and the staff of the ministry are doing everything possible to ensure fulfillment of the tasks outlined for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

NATURE CONSERVATION COMMISSION DISCUSSES PLAN

PM040831 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Aug 85 p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium's Commission on Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held 29 August.

A USSR Gosplan report provided the basis for discussion of the question of the section "Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources" in the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986. The commission noted that individual USSR ministries and union republic Councils of Ministers are planning an unjustified slackening of the pace of reducing environmental pollution and commissioning the capacities of nature conservation projects.

The commission instructed the appropriate USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to submit to the USSR Gosplan within 2 weeks proposals for the improvement of indicators in the draft 1986 plan for nature conservation, guided by the 3 July 1985 USSR Supreme Soviet decree "On the Observance of Legislative Demands Concerning Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources." Specific instructions on this matter were issued in particular to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and a number of other ministries.

The USSR Gosplan was instructed to carry out supplementary work on the nature conservation section of the draft 1986 plan and report to the commission on the amendments that have been made.

The commission examined the question of scientific and technical programs for the 1986-1990 period concerning environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources. It was noted that the draft programs under

preparation still fail to fully meet the demands for accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the national economy. Specifically, they fail to duly reflect such topical issues as the development of new types of nature conservation equipment and technological processes, methods and means for the purification of pollutant emissions in the atmosphere, the utilization, neutralization, and disposal of industrial waste, and several others. The State Committee for Science and Technology has failed to organize properly the work on the preparation of these scientific and technical programs by the relevant USSR ministries and departments.

The commission instructed the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gossnab, the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Gosstroy, other ministries and departments concerned, and the USSR Academy of Sciences to speed up the preparation of scientific and technical programs for environmental protection during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, including in them targets concerning topical issues in rational utilization of nature resources and also specific proposals for the development and utilization of the results of fundamental ecological research.

The commission also examined proposals for measures to further step up the protection of the environment and improve the utilization of natural resources stemming from the 3 July 1985 USSR Supreme Soviet decree and other party and government resolutions on nature conservation and adopted a corresponding decision on this question.

CSO: 1800/477

REGIONAL ISSUES

FORESTS DESTROYED BY INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

PM301301 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 34, 19-25 Aug 85 (Signed to Press 21 Aug 85) p 6

[Article by Andrey Pralnikov: "Fine (The Case of the Exaction of R21,711,135.54)"]

[Excerpts] This was the amount claimed from Bratsk Aluminum Plant by the Bratsk Forestry Production Association. It is clear from the organization's very names that it is a question of the damage inflicted on living nature by the enterprise. Industrial discharges into the atmosphere have poisoned the surrounding forests. The following figures indicate the scale of the disaster: Trees have been harmed up to 20 km westward from the plant and up to 30 km eastward. In the Bratsk region it is necessary to carry out complete sanitary felling (to remove trees that have died where they stand) over an area of more than 8,000 hectares.

The plant's management rejected the claim immediately and categorically. The suit was put before the USSR Council of Ministers State Board of Arbitration. This is not the first conflict between the two organizations. The fact that trees in the green zone of Bratsk City were beginning to wither was noticed back at the end of the sixties. In 1970 the plant managed to avoid a fine, and several years later it got off with a minimal one. Both suits were examined "at home"--at the arbitration board under Irkutsk Oblispolkom. In 1981, by decision of a higher body--the USSR Council of Ministers State Board of Arbitration--the plant was fined more than R2 million. And now a new suit.

The two volumes of the arbitration case contain a mass of very diverse figures, but at first sight the one in the subhead appears the most amazing. A huge sum calculated down to the last kpek. Is it realistic? For we know that there are still no reliable methods of economically assessing the harm done to nature. Both yes and no.

Its correctness can be verified in a minute not just with a computer but with a calculator. We know how many hectares have been ruined, the quantity of timber per hectare, and what it costs to saw up and cart off 1 cubic meter. We multiply and add the cost of reforestation work over that area. It is all simple...

What, then, is wrong? The fact that R21 million plus kopeks is, in point of fact, not an estimate of the damage--it is just the money needed to clear the site, prepare the ground, sow seeds, and water them. It will cost this amount just to lay down a new forest over the comparatively small area where the taiga has been **/TOTALLY/** [capitalized word between slantlines printed in boldface] destroyed. The area occupied by trees damaged to varying degrees is 10 times greater. Will they survive?

The USSR Council of Ministers State Board of Arbitration adopted a decision to exact R5 million from Bratsk Aluminum Plant to compensate for the damage caused to the forest. But the pollution of the air and the ground continues.

What can be done to prevent increasing losses? The production techniques must be changed. This is a complex task, but the experts consider it feasible. It is now necessary to complete as soon as possible the construction of the projected purification installations (so far less than 40 percent of the funds allocated for this purpose in the 11th 5-Year Plan has been assimilated). A very strict eye must be kept on the observance of technological discipline.

"The USSR Academy of Sciences," its president, A.P. Aleksandrov, writes, "agrees with the State Arbitration Board's proposal on the need to oblige the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy to take urgent measures to prevent pollution of the environment in the region of Bratsk City and, in conjunction with the RSFSR Forestry Ministry, to accelerate coordination of the project and the organization of work on creating the Bratsk Aluminum Plant's sanitary protection zone."

People who must really be accountable for the result of their work are faced with tackling all these very important matters.

He asked Ye.V. Anisimov, USSR chief state arbiter, to explain how, having determined the damage done at R13 million, the State Arbitration Board adopted a decision to exact only R5 million from the plant:

"In this case, as always, the State Arbitration Board proceeded from the specific circumstances," Yevgeniy Vasilyevich said. "Despite the fact that the period of limitation of actions had passed, it considered it necessary to revive it. Having defined the amount of the damage, the Arbitration Board adopted the decision to exact a smaller amount, as otherwise the plant would have found itself in very great difficulties. Anyway, R5 million is an unusually large fine, which will serve as a strong means of influence."

Will it? The plant has paid fines before, but the situation has not changed. Bratsk Aluminum Plant is in good repute at the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry--they do not feel alarmed there...

The arbitration case has been sent to the Irkutsk Oblast Prosecutor's Office to resolve the question of instituting criminal proceedings.

For now, it remains to await the development of events.

CSO: 1800/477

REGIONAL ISSUES

BASIC CONSTRUCTION CRITICIZED BY AZSSR PLANNING COMMISSION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 400-word Azeri INFORM report on a meeting of the AzSSR State Planning Committee to discuss "the question of improving construction work and raising its quality and profitability." It was pointed out that "the work being done is not always responding to the level required. A number of building and assembly organizations are permitting situations in which they lag behind the planned pace; institutions of the construction materials industry are often violating their contracted shipment schedules; and progressive forms of work organization and wage compensation are being applied weakly. Design organizations are not trying hard enough to reduce the cost of planned buildings, and are not considering the use of progressive and local building materials."

AZSSR: SANITARIUM, RESORT PROBLEMS ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the state of readiness of sanitariums and tourist resorts for the summer season. On the basis of complaints received last year, a number of potential consumer service problems emerged. One of the basic reasons for dissatisfaction is that not enough fruits and vegetables are supplied to sanitariums, rest homes, tourist resorts and pensions. "Through the fault of the Health Resort Trade Administration, one only rarely finds foods prepared from fresh meat and fish, eggs and various juices on restaurant menus." Certain other consumer services are also poorly provided, such as barber shops, shoe repair, tailor services and photo stores. In addition, communications are poor. "Intercity telephone connections have not been established, and the automatic telephones work badly." Relevant ministries and administrations are asked to strengthen management of these services.

CSO: 1830/865

REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR TIMBER MINISTER IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 17 July 85 carries on pages 1-2 a 700-word GruzINFORM article entitled "The Tasks of Furniture Dealers", which discusses a visit to Georgia by the USSR minister for the timber, pulp and paper, and wood-processing industry, M.I. Busygin. The article noted that Tbilisi's enterprises were undergoing complex reconstruction in an effort to rid themselves of outdated technology. The minister emphasized the need for this by stating that, "...in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the influx of new working hands into the economy will decline, and therefore, the most important means of development of the pulp and paper industry, both in the country and in the republic will be scientific-technical progress." The minister visited a number of factories in the republic; accompanying him on his tour of various facilities were Georgian Council of Ministers Chairman D.L. Kartvelishvili, Deputy Chairman V.I. Vadachkoriya, and Georgian Minister for the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood-Processing Industry T.Ya. Uchaneishvili.

PATIASHVILI, OTHERS EVALUATE TBILISI'S DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 July carries on page 1 a 550-word GruzINFORM article entitled "In the Interests of the City, and of the Whole Republic." On July 17, the ispolkom of the Tbilisi City Council of Peoples' Deputies held a meeting to discuss the continuing development of Tbilisi and the service needs of the local population. First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee D.I. Patiashvili, First Secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom G.D. Gabuniya, and others took part in the discussions. Participants noted that the municipal services of the city require not only further development, but also fundamental reconstruction and renewal. The participants outlined several reasons for the present level of services; chief among them is the lack of qualified cadres (this lack is felt "in practically all subdivisions of the city economy"). "This problem, however, can be successfully solved...if industrial processes are mechanized and automated to the maximum". Some plans for increased and better services in the city were discussed; the subway system is to be expanded and water supply methods are to be improved. There are also plans toward the end of the next 5-Year Plan for every family residing in the city to have a telephone.

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